The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 14 September 1972
Eleventh Year - No. 544 - By air

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World shocked by Olympics blood-bath

Murder at the Olympics. Death at a festival that they called the Happy Games. What fiction writer could have dreamt up a more gruesome and imbecilic episode? The discrepancy between the demonstration of a healthy world which, despite all the Olympic hoo-haa, is still the justification for these Games and the brutal political reality was brought out into the open in a horrific way overnight.

The friendly battle for medals and the cries of jubilation and disappointment that accompany it stand in ghastly contrast to the laments for the Olympic participants who were mown down.

What happened in the early hours of 5 September 1972 in such a cowardly fashion and under the protection of the "Pax Olympica" is on the same level as the horrendous attend on Lod airport earlier this year for sheer cold-blooded planning.

At a time when the world had cause to hope that a new political initiative would be launched to solve the Middle East crisis a spotlight has been thrown on just how slim are the chances of restoring reason to this part of the world and just how much hate and terrorism determine the actions of those who are determined to make the whole world the battlefield for their beliefs.

The attack on the Olympic village was not only an assault on Israeli sportsmen and the Israeli State – it was also an attack on the hosts to this Festival, a Festival that has been killed stone dead by these nonsensical assassinations.

Murder at the Olympics has brought home to the world the dimensions of terrorism. "Terrorists are not worried about taking actions that make the whole world their enemy.

It may be that there are just not any adequate defences against such desperadoes. Nevertheless the organisers of the Olympics must start asking themselves some very difficult questions. Already criticisms have been raised that in the effort to make these Games a happy, casual affair too much reliance was placed on the goodwill of all, symbolised by the Olympic emblem and flame.

In the attempt to prevent the Olympic village giving the impression of a police State certain essential security measures were perhaps pushed too far into the background?

Four years ago in Mexico there was a bloodbath which showed the susceptibility of this event on which the eyes of the world are focused. At that time the question was asked whether these Games can be protected from those who wish to use them to publicise their own pet grievances. Have the Olympics become so overgrown that all the security in the world is incapable of protecting participants? In short is there any sense in inviting the "Youth of the World" to a heavily-guarded fortress capable of saving them from the blind attacks of their country's enemies?

The obvious point of these Games, to bring people together and promote understanding among the nations of the world, is covered in a cloud of doubt while the athletes and their supporters are not able to mingle freely and welcome each other with open arms without first being frisked by security guards.

Olympic medals won while the gun barrels of tanks and the muzzles of loaded machine guns look on would be the death of the Games.

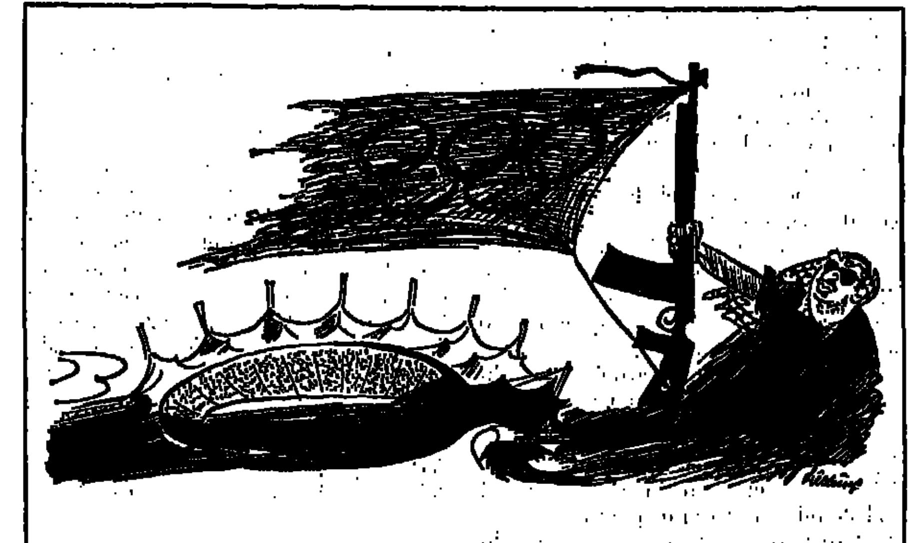
The Olympics have always been an open event. All are welcome

The fact that sportsmen, particularly those of Jewish extraction, called for police protection shows the senselessness of the present situation. Fearing for one's life would be part and parcel of any future Olympics, for not only the Festival and the political opponent, but also the stars of the show, the athletes themselves, threaten to become the object of political oppression.

The modern Olympics have reached a decisive turning point. The question whether there is any place in today's world for such an event has become even more pressing now that political murderers have openly and cold-bloodedly used it for their own nefarious purposes.

Fritz Wirth

(Die Welt, 6 September 1972)



A shadow over the Munich Olympics

(Cartoon: Hartung/Die Welt)

Munich sports goodwill brutally shattered

Were we dreaming when we told ourselves there was such a thing as the Olympic Peace? A splash of colour, the sound of anthems, the gaiety, the sun, the gold, silver and bronze and we seem to have been carried away to a blissful island, days and nights of unrivalled festivity, excitement and enthusiasm.

Were we intoxicated by the peaceful battle between nations on the field of sport with victory lightly celebrated and defeat easily overcome? How come we forgot so quickly and with so little resistance the events of the world around and gave ourselves over to the illusion that this Olympic Peace was a reality, something on which we could rely?

Perhaps because this thought is so *nice*. For this reason there was so much talk about the *Pax Olympica* and the sceptics became frightened of disillusioning those who believed in it.

Thus we believed the unbelievable – many of us, that is. We believed that during this Festival of Peace goodwill and the spirit of sportsmanship, which so obviously moves so many people, would allow an armistice to reign in Munich for a fortnight, that peace would be snatched from an otherwise turbulent world and an incentive would be given to peoples and nations to copy the good example.

There were the comparisons with the old Olympics when the gods bestowed peace on the warring cities of Greece for the duration of the Games. The Middle Ages, too, had the Peace of God.

Neither the Greek nor the Christian godly peace was able to guarantee an end to hostilities. But they were at least ideas born of rational thinking, an attempt create limited time and limited space in which peace would reign.

But are such ideas anything more than an illusion in this day and age? Murderous para-military organisations, who consider themselves the vanguard fighters for some kind of revolution, travel the world. Weapons, cars, planes, radios are all at their disposal. They have a high degree of liberty and hostages are never hard to find.

Wherever an event that claims universal attention is taking place there are always fanatics lurking, prepared to see that the conflicts of this world remain in the eyes of the world at whatever price.

They are impressed little by the Olympic Ideal. Perhaps the others, the peaceful sportsmen and their supporters have been over-impressed by the Olympic Ideal.

Now we have been reminded that the Olympic ideal is a powerful one, but it is not all-powerful, and the Olympic peace was a hope that was dashed, perhaps inevitably. But was it an unpardonable sin to submit to its hallucinatory powers in the glitter and glamour of the past few days?

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 6 September 1972)

Games' tragedy is a warning to the world

The party's over. The smile has been wiped off everyone's face. The *heitere Spiele* are no longer gay and no one believes in the Olympic peace now. Not now or in the future.

In the normally busy press centre more journalists than at any previous time were gathered, but there was less hubbub than usual. Two thousand sat or stood around press officer Hans Klein listening to the sparse communiqué he read out with a voice hesitant with emotion. He is a member of the team surrounding Willi Daume which has worked for years to make sure the Munich Olympics would be a success.

But political fanaticism struck just at the moment when the Games had reached their high point. Everyone had shaken off the initial blues and all concerned heaved a sigh of relief, feeling that the most dazzling, perfect and harmonious Olympics were nearing a glorious end.

The Rhodesian Affair in the week before the Games opened had been forgotten. No traces were left behind. From all over the world the feeling was expressed that the big gamble in Munich, in the Federal Republic, had paid off.

Now the Olympic complex has been stained with blood and the nations of the world will be asking themselves whether they can go on summoning the youth of the world together knowing that political terrorists in the world will follow.

A precedent has been set. No organiser of any large festival can now feel certain *they won't strike here*. This is the feeling that has been widely expressed in Munich. If, nonetheless, criticism is levelled against the Federal Republic and

Frankfurter Allgemeine

the police at this moment the arguments will be overlooking the reality of the situation – the existence of murderous fanatics. It is not just coincidence that the first voices raised in protest that this could have happened here have come from those who in the past have said that trigger-happy police and soldiers are typical of this, our country.

Should the Olympic village have become a ghetto surrounded by barbed wire and armed sentries? The overwhelming opinion of journalists at the press centre is NO! It is depressing but it is true that neither here nor elsewhere has it been possible to clamp down on the horror that political hatred is capable of conjuring up. For the first time in their history the modern Olympics have been broken off, although on three occasions world wars have prevented Games being held altogether.

Munich, 6 September 1972, the Olympic Stadium – a place of mourning.

Karlheinz Vogel

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 September 1972)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Finland battles to maintain its independence

In connection with Finland's unilateral move on the German Question the term "Finlandisation," considered by the Finns to be something of an insult, has put in an appearance in this country and America.

Christian Social Union leader Franz Josef Strauss of Bavaria resorted to the term in the context of Chancellor Willy Brandt's *Ostpolitik*, voicing the opinion that the policy of coming to terms with the Eastern Bloc must necessarily leave this country dependent on the Soviet Union in much the same way he felt Finland to be dependent on the Kremlin.

To appreciate Finland's relationship with Russia one has to delve deep into history. For centuries it belonged to Sweden. There was always a great deal of blood shed in fighting with the East and in the final analysis the Finns have always been the losers.

For more than a century Finalnd then formed a fairly autonomous part of the Tsarist empire. The country gained independence following the Russian Revolution, tended to side with Germany and when rivalry again flared up between the two main powers in Continental Europe Finland was again caught between two stools.

It lost the Winter War of 1939/40 and the continuation of this campaign, eventually withdrawing from Hitler's wartime alliance, declaring war against Germany and expelling the German army in Lapland.

The upshot was a far-reaching process of reappraisal under ex-President Paasikivi and the present head of state Kekkonen.

Paasikivi was well aware of Soviet security requirements and never ceased to hammer home to his fellow-countrymen the message that Finland had no choice but to come to terms with its geographical location and that the overpowering Soviet Union was, when all was said and done, Finland's next-door neighbour.

President Paasikivi was not alone in grasping this necessity. It was also appreciated by the West at Yalta in 1945 when Stalin expressed the desire for safeguards for his Western frontier against renewed attacks by, say, the Germans.

What Stalin wanted was a neighbouring belt of friendly states. The Finns diplomatically pulled off the miracle of being the only country in Eastern Europe to remain independent and it is grotesque to decry what to this day remains an incredible achievement as so-called Finlandisation.

By escaping the fate of people's democracy Finland likewise proved that in its relationship with the Soviet Union it was unique and not a model example. It was, moreover, an achievement the Finns pulled off entirely under their own steam.

During the winter campaign of 1939/40 the West gave Finland nothing but verbal encouragement. Not a single gun was provided, and Germany, at that stage still officially allied with the Soviet Union, uttered not a word in connection with the Finns' fight for freedom.

Finland realised that its fate was inseparably linked with that of its overpowering neighbour. The Finns grasped that when they were surrounded by powerful wolves they had no choice but to howl with them to a certain extent in order to retain their good will.

Paasikivi was a former ambassador in Moscow who had negotiated with Stalin and Molotov and reckoned he could figure them out. He it was who evolved the foreign policy maxim that obstinate opposition to Soviet security requirements could not fail to lead to his country's downfall.

By making an attempt to meet Russian security requirements half-way Finnish diplomats managed to gain the foreign policy leeway that the country needed to maintain its independence.

This special form of neutrality described by Paasikivi in the days when the Soviet Union still occupied Porkkala, the Finnish military base, as being in print that did not altogether correspond to what was to be found in handbooks on international law is without parallel anywhere in the world.

It remains uncontested in Finland itself. All that is at issue is whether or not President Kekkonen goes too far in obliging the Soviet Union.

Another unique factor is Kekkonen's personal relationship with the Kremlin leaders, be it Khrushchev or Brezhnev. It must also be something unique for the Soviet Union to have a neighbouring country that is not only neutral but boasts a social system that is entirely different from the Soviet one and also exercises a unique influence on Moscow's satellites.

In conversations with Soviet and Eastern European journalists in Helsinki this aspect is continually reiterated.

Anyone who imagines himself to be in this position will realise that this unique Finnish position needs to be safeguarded anew every single day, that the Russians have still not officially sanctioned Finnish neutrality except for cautiously-worded phrases in the preamble to the 1948 friendship pact and that all tension in Europe on, say, Germany's account represents immediate danger in Finland, which was why, in 1961 and 1962, President Kekkonen travelled to Novosibirsk to consult with Nikita Khrushchev.

Finland needs detente in order to protect its freedom. For this reason alone the Finns offered to hold the European security conference. Finland has to regulate its relationship with the GDR because that is in the Soviet interest and, in the final analysis, in Finland's own.

Who these days, apart from the three world powers, America, China and Russia, is still completely sovereign and independent?. Now and again everyone, whether in the East or the West, has to howl with the wolves.

Günter Graffenberger
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 25 August 1972)

France feels it holds the trumps for the Paris summit

French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann's talks with Chancellor Brandt and Premier Heath in preparation for the Western European summit conference do not appear to have been particularly fruitful.

Paris, Bonn and London still hold widely diverging views as to what ought to be on the agenda of the Ten's top-level conference.

This is hardly surprising. M. Pompidou has indicated on more than one occasion that what he wants is to persuade the governments of the Ten to rally round to a monetary policy that would take them further away from the dollar than has hitherto been the case.

It is not yet clear just how far the French President proposes to go. Maybe an indication is given in the confidential letter he had M. Schumann hand over to the Federal Republic and British governments.

Some indication of France's intentions is certainly provided by M. Pompidou's failure to date to deny rumours to the effect that in talks with Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti in Tuscany some weeks ago he proposed an increase in the official gold price for certain domestic transactions between Common Market banks of issue.

The Italians would then stand to be paid more than the official price, maybe twice as much, should they engage in support selling of gold at narrow EEC margins to back up the lira.

This might be a tempting prospect for Italy in view of the weakness of the lira and Italy's high level of gold reserves but it would hardly be acceptable for Britain and this country.

At the same time M. Pompidou is insisting that sterling return to the fold of fixed exchange rates and, presumably, the narrower Common Market margins by the end of the year when Britain officially joins the EEC.

On this point in particular M. Schumann would seem to have been given a rebuff in the course of his five-hour talks with Mr Heath at Chequers. The Prime Minister has no intention of allowing his hands to be tied by the French on so important an issue as sterling's return to a fixed exchange rate.

On this occasion there was little mention at the Bonn talks, which were no longer graced by the presence of Karl Schiller, of the extent to which EEC parities should be tautened.

Helmut Schmidt, the new Federal Economic Affairs and Finance Minister, had shortly beforehand assured M. Giscard d'Estaing, his French opposite number, that Bonn has no intention of reverting to freer or floating exchange rates for the Mark.

It remains to be seen how far this undertaking can be reconciled with American wishes for more frequent parity realignments between European currencies considered to be in line for revaluation.

In all other respects, though, there is no shortage of issues on which France and this country disagree, starting with the old bone of contention, the extent to which European economic union ought to be implemented at the same time as the monetary union.

The French continue to insist on priority being given to monetary union even though they may of late appear prepared to make greater concessions to Bonn's views on harmonisation of prices policy.

Commitments by Paris to combat inflation need not be taken too literally, though. What promises has M. Giscard d'Estaing not given on this point and how many of them has he kept?

In 1972 he wanted to keep the rise in the cost of living down to three per cent. Yet in the first half of this year French consumers have had to reckon with price increases over the year of an average six per cent. In July prices rose by seven per cent. This rate of inflation exceeds that of France's major trading partners hands down.

Anxious lest the country's competitive position on international markets suffer, France may yet undertake something in the way of price stabilisation. But the likelihood is that price controls will be imposed, which in the long run are ineffective, rather than a damper being put on expansion.

It is certainly worth noting that M. Giscard d'Estaing has gone back on his declaration that a Pinay-style austerity policy is the right choice with elections in mind.

In order to ensure victory in next spring's National Assembly elections Pierre Messmer, France's new Premier, must create the impression that full employment is assured.

The outcome of the Paris summit is of far less importance for the elections. France's striking lack of interest in M. Pompidou's referendum on Europe would seem to indicate that more is to be gained by remaining loyal to Gaullist rejection of all supranational trends in Europe.

Herr Brandt, on the other hand, or so Paris feels, is more dependent on a tangible success for his European policies. Willy Brandt will soon have to win a general election for his Social Democrats. And Labour would be at Mr Heath hammer and tongs if the European summit were to be a flop.

Joachim Schaufuss
(Die Welt, 29 August 1972)

Korean get-together

Noises off in far-off Korea sound an encouraging note in this country. North and South Korea have consulted together for the first time ever at Red Cross level in order, by means of family repatriation measures, to come a little closer to the goal of possible reunification of the country.

The South Koreans were welcomed in Pyongyang with fraternal love, which on the face of it is a promising start, since reunification will not come about overnight.

In view of the ideological differences between the two halves of the country all that is likely to exist so far is readiness in principle to set about the task of reunification rather than the prospect of definite moves towards this end.

Little can be drawn in the way of parallels between the Korean talks and the intra-German negotiations. In both cases two states representing a single nation but separated from one another by ideology and an almost impenetrable frontier are on the lookout for possibilities of reaching understanding.

In Korea the two sides have an end to the division of the country in mind. In Germany regulated coexistence is all that is in sight.

These are the true states of affairs in Korea and Germany — and there is no hope of the Germans progressing any further. We are still on the borderline between great-power interests.

Wolf Ullmann
(Kieler Nachrichten, 31 August 1972)

The German Tribune

Publisher: Friedrich Reinecke. Managing Editor: Otto Heinz. Editor: Alexander Anthony. English language sub-editor: Geoffrey Penny. — Distribution Manager: Georgine von Platen.

Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH. 23 Schöne Aussicht, Hamburg 76. Tel.: 2 20 51. Telex: 02 14733. Bonn bureau: Konrad Kadlubowski, 56 Adenauerallee, 53 Bonn. Tel.: 22 61 53. Telex. 08 86398.

Advertising rates list No. 9 — Annual subscription DM 25.

Printed by Krögers Buch- und Verlagsdruckerei, Hamburg-Blankenese. Distributed in the USA by: MASS MAILINGS, Inc. 540 West 24th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE reprint are published in cooperation with the editorial staffs of leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of Germany. They are complete translations of the original text, in no way abridged nor editorially redrafted. THE GERMAN TRIBUNE also publishes a Quarterly Review and a Supplement, articles selected from German periodicals.

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■ DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Government and Opposition try to score over pensions reform

Seldom has there been such a bitter party-political battle over a reform programme as over the proposed pension reforms. The bones of contention in these reform proposals make an earlier dissolution of the Bundestag conceivable if the government coalition and the Opposition are unable to reach a compromise.

Under duress the government alone has so far shown the will to compromise. The SPD/FDP are naturally quite keen to brighten up their rather dull domestic reform achievements with a series of pension reforms. But if the government are to save their bacon on this score Federal Minister of Labour Walter Arendt must seize the initiative — although the fur and feathers will fly and he must be prepared to lose a few feathers.

The Opposition is in the fortunate position of having a probable majority for its proposals. Hans Katzer must certainly feel very sure of his ground. It can only be the feeling of strength that makes him stand his ground for his reform proposals with such obstinacy. If there is to be a compromise the CDU/CSU will only concede it at a very high cost to the government.

So it is as good as certain that the government will scrap its proposal of paying every pensioner twenty Marks per month as a basic sum backdated to 1 July this year. It is precisely on this score, the manner in which the level of pensions must be raised that the parties differ.

Since discussions began the CDU/CSU has been stating its case for a general adjustment of pensions. Pensioners should benefit from the proposed 9.5 per cent increase in pensions, not from 1 January 1973, but backdated to 1 July this year.

The argument is that the favourable financial situation of pension insurance organisations makes it possible to make up, at least partially, for the cessation of adjustment dating from 1958, when financial reasons made this move essential, so that the income gap between pensioners and working people can be closed somewhat.

The more obstinate the government has been in rejecting this proposal, the more the CDU/CSU has gone out of its way to describe the general straits of pensioners.

A higher level of pensions would be — according to Hans Katzer — a good incentive to take advantage of the benefits of a flexible age of retirement. Furthermore the social welfare experts of the Opposition tracked down the weakness of the original Arendt proposals. For those who had already given up working there was in fact only a pension based on minimum income in the Arendt plans. Thus, most of the approximately ten million social welfare pensioners would have come away empty handed.

Accordingly Walter Arendt was brought round to considering a general additional pension increase. The reason for his *Sockelbetrag* (basic amount) without gradation was that those with relatively low pensions would come off proportionately better, while a premature percentage adjustment would benefit those with a higher pension to a greater extent.

However bitter it may be for the government, in the interests of a compromise they will now presumably have to scrap this concept of a more just distribution of pension increases. The question is whether they will be able to pass this proposal of premature adjustment backdated to 1 July or whether it will be possible to persuade the CDU/CSU to accept such an adjustment, say, from 1 October.

Without doubt the premature adjustment principle, unlike the *Sockelbetrag*, conforms to the system. Those who will draw higher pensions must pay higher contributions during their working life. Of course there are cases where an individual may, through no fault of his own, only be able to lay claim to a smaller pension. In this case there could and should be State aid in the form of a minimum pension.

The disadvantage of a *Sockelbetrag* for the pensioner is that as a kind of appendage it could relatively quickly be withdrawn again if the financial situation so dictated. On the other hand it is much more difficult to put a stop to adjustments, conforming to the system, or to suspend these adjustments for a period.

But as it is hardly likely that the government will give up its twenty-Mark idea without receiving concessions from its opponents on at least one other point it is probable that the Opposition will be forced to give ground for the sake of the pensioners. One possible area in which concessions could be made — apart from the "baby year" — is in the flexible age of retirement.

According to the government's proposals anyone who works on to the age of 67 shall have a monthly bonus of 0.6 per cent on his pension, backdated to his 65th year. The Opposition is prepared to offer substantially higher rewards to those who go on working. They suggest a five per cent per annum supplement to pensions, but backdated to the 63rd year. In this the Katzer plan casts doubt on the very purpose of introducing a fluid age of retirement. The incentive to stay at work longer is substantially greater.

Walter Arendt has always stated that the flexible age of retirement is the very heart of his reform proposals. So on this point he can give ground without losing face, and now it all depends on what concessions the CDU/CSU is prepared to make on this matter of retirement age.

If the Opposition will not budge an inch it is unlikely that the pension reforms package will come before the sixth Bundestag before it is dissolved for new elections. If there were a division in the House and the government were defeated — tantamount to an approval of reforms à la Katzer — this would snatch the government's master trump at the December elections from its hand. The government would prefer an earlier dissolution to that.

The government feels that if this even endangers the schedule for passing the pension adjustment Bill next year the electorate could blame the CDU/CSU. In this respect the Opposition are far from being in an easy position themselves.

Malte Retiet
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 31 August 1972)

CDU produces draft of real estate legislation

The CDU has recently produced a draft of its plans for reform of the real estate laws, to be discussed at the party-political conference in Wiesbaden from 9 till 11 October, and designed to put an end to speculation in land and property.

Like the SPD, who produced their proposals for reform a few weeks back, the CDU is also in favour of not only compensating property owners for loss of value to their land as a result of public planning and works, but also of making those who make capital gains on their property as a result of government planning pay higher taxes on these so that the increase in value is for the good of all.

Furthermore owners of arable land which, as a result of building plans, gains in value would be expected to contribute to a new kind of infrastructure fund.

The SPD went even further in its plans to cut back the capital gains to be made on real estate. The Social Democrats want to put a tax on such profits even if the owner of the property has not cashed in on his killing. The CDU/CSU, however, reject this idea on constitutional, political and administrative grounds. In their draft they state: "A tax of this nature smacks of confiscation and thus contravenes the property rights guaranteed by Basic Law."

The salient points of the CDU/CSU "Bases of development of real estate laws" are as follows:

1. There must be a legal requirement to create community development plans. An attempt should be made to coordinate Federal state planning with plans organised on a larger scale. Antiquated building regulations must be brought up to date. The national building legislation should be altered along the lines of the town and country planning laws.
2. Local councils should have a right to compulsory purchase within the framework of community development. But "compulsory purchase with price limitations" as proposed by the SPD is rejected by the CDU.
3. The regulations regarding confiscation must be revised. The process of confiscation should begin when the draft of a development plan is on hand. But the final decision to take over property should only be possible when the development plan has been accepted in law. On application it should be possible for the decision on the admissibility of the appropriation procedure to be decided separately from the actual compensation procedure. The contested compensation should in that case by payable immediately. The necessary amendments to national building legislation (*Bundesbaugesetz*) to this effect should be made.
4. When compensation is paid the amount should be decided by the market price of the property at the time the compulsory purchase was announced. Thus "expected increases in the value of the property as the result of the announcement of development plans would not be included in the compensation".

One essential point in the CDU proposals concerns speculation. "Profits on sales should in future be subject to normal income taxes". Up till now the legal ruling has been that after 24 months the proceeds from speculation were not considered for taxation purposes.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 30 August 1972)

Experts work out consequences of early Bundestag dissolution

When Bundestag President Kai-Uwe von Hassel announces that the vote of confidence in Chancellor Brandt has been rejected — probably this will be on 29 September — and when Federal President Gustav Heinemann then declares the dissolution of the sixth Federal Republic Bundestag because none of the three parties represented is capable of forming a government with a parliamentary majority, this country will for the first time in its history be without a functioning government for several weeks, running into months.

Some weeks ago von Hassel called for a study of all the constitutional consequences of a premature dissolution of the Bundestag. This report has now been by and large completed and should be handed to the Bundestag Presidium early in September.

Die Welt journalists have been informed that the report concentrates on the provisions of Basic Law in the case of premature dissolution as they affect members of the Bundestag. Basic Law states that when the President announces dissolution all members of the Bundestag lose their privilege of immunity apart from members of the Presidium, the Standing Committee and the Defence and Foreign Affairs sub-committees.

Parliamentary State secretaries in the ministries must cease working. And finally the government is no longer subject to controls during the period without a Bundestag by elected representatives of the people — for the time being there is no law-making body.

Bills not passed by the Bundestag before dissolution are dropped. Even the work at present being carried out by an investigating committee into the "Pan-international Affair", involving among other things the business relationship between the parliamentary executive manager of the SPD Karl Wienand and the charter-flight company, is — formally speaking — in vain unless this committee can produce concrete results and decisions by the end of September, which, according to the latest reports, seems virtually impossible.

The mediation committee must also cease operations, which means that all Bills passed by the Bundestag but not yet ratified by the Bundesrat cannot be discussed further.

New significance will be attached to the so-called Standing Committee, which, according to Basic Law "must uphold the rights of the Bundestag in the face of the government during the hiatus between two election periods". The Standing Committee has the rights of an investigating committee, but no further powers.

Without doubt the Bundestag will be at battle stations by the end of September as controversy rages about how many members from what parties should make up the Standing Committee. According to the respective strengths of the parties drawn up by d'Hondt in 1969 the Standing Committee has thirteen members from CDU/CSU and SPD and one from the FDP parliamentary party.

The CDU/CSU is now claiming that as a result of the defection of members of the government coalition the proportions should be altered so that the CDU/CSU has a majority with fourteen, as opposed to the SPD's twelve votes and the FDP's one.

If it comes to a vote on this the result is likely to depend on the attitude of the former Federal Economic Affairs and Finance Minister Karl Schiller.

If Schiller and SPD defector Günther Müller vote for the CDU/CSU the government's parliamentary party members can achieve a stalemate, although Berlin members are entitled to vote on such points of order.

At present of the 22 Berlin members eleven are in the SPD parliamentary party, ten in the CDU and one is FDP.

Another politically spicy point about the make-up of the Standing Committee is that Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt is not a member, while Opposition leader Rainer Barzel is. So while Barzel continues to enjoy parliamentary immunity after the dissolution, Chancellor and SPD member Willy Brandt does not.

Hans-Erich Bilges
(Die Welt, 25 August 1972)

■ HOUSING

Stuttgart housing bureau proves a great success

When the first local council-run bureau for the provision of housing in the Federal Republic opened its doors on 1 February this year the Director of the "Bureau of Housing in the City of Stuttgart", Albrecht Schwabenthan, was somewhat sceptical.

Now, six months later he is delighted. The new organisation – which is still the subject of a court case brought by estate agents – has proved most successful. Even "houses with snags attached" are being taken.

So far 2,000 people looking for a home have come to the community housing bureau, which had only 328 houses and flats on its books to offer them. This was in fact quite a large supply considering the chronic housing shortage in the Stuttgart area.

Those who have come to the bureau have encouraged the "Amt für Wohnungswesen" in Stuttgart "to come to the conclusion that the mediation between buyer and seller of houses carried out by the Bureau is an activity that is in the public interest".

Those who apply to the Bureau come from all strata of society. More than fifty per cent, however, have been foreign workers and pensioners – probably because they are more inclined to put their trust in a public body than in a private estate agent. The bureau was set up in the first place following a fierce attack by the Baden-Württemberg consumer centre against shady estate agents.

The decision to set up the new organisation was taken by the local council, as had been the case in Darmstadt and Nuremberg previously. The agency's work is free for those who have accommodation to let, but those who are seeking accommodation must pay eighty per cent of a month's rent when they are fixed up with a place. This rate was set by the council in Stuttgart.

But there are also those who are looking for accommodation and who do not have to pay a penny. For instance if the agency provides a *Sozialwohnung* or a council house – of which there are 16,000 in Stuttgart. In this case the agency fee is waived.

Another advantage of the agency pointed out by Herr Schwabenthan is "that we don't send a dozen people after one house, but only one". The bureau waits until its hears whether the deal has been concluded.

So far the authorities have linked houses and dwellers in accommodation costing anything from eighty to six hundred Marks a month, including ten *Sozialwohnungen* (subsidised housing). The income of those who have been satisfactorily settled ranged form 500 to 2,000 Marks a month. One surprising factor was that "houses with little snags" went quite satisfactorily. These snags involved stipulations such as that the woman of the house would be expected to do secretarial or cleaning work by the hour, or that the flat would only be let to a craftsman who was a member of the landlord's firm. Foreign workers, the bureau in Stuttgart discovered, are quite happy to take such places because they are always good value for money.

In the light of the successes that have been scored by the "Amt für Wohnungswesen" in its first six months of operation officials are regarding with nonchalance a case that has been brought against the bureau by an association of estate agents. The agents fear that the cheap and efficient council-run body will be a kind of "competition".

"One thing is certain," said Herr Schwabenthan, "and that is that no landlord who intended charging outrageous rents would dare show his face in our offices."

H.J. Teichmann

(Weser Kurier, 15 August 1972)

Frankfurt hits out at bad landlords

One hundred and twenty houses in Frankfurt have been listed in the Housing Bureau's "black book". 85 of these buildings are standing empty and 35 of them have been turned into mass accommodation for foreign workers.

In the past few months several of the empty houses have been taken over by squatters who have hoisted red flags outside them, but only now can the city authorities step in with the backing of the law.

The new legislation was conceived by magistrates and passed by the civic authorities in July and prevents the abuse of living quarters for purposes other than those originally intended. This is the first time that a law has been passed in the Federal Republic making it an offence punishable with a fine to use premises for alien purposes *(Zweckentfremdung)* and the offence involves purposely leaving property empty or turning it into barracks into which foreign workers can be herded in order to gain a huge return in rents.

In thirty of the 120 cases to go into the "black book" by mid-August the *Amt für Wohnungswesen* has already taken legal action. Landlords have been called upon to restore the property to its original condition or to use the property temporarily if it has been condemned until the civic authorities send in the demolition teams.

In cases of continued abuse landlords face fines of up to 3,000 Marks as well as a court case which could end in a fine of up to 20,000 Marks.

Landlords have the right to appeal against such an ultimatum within the first month of its being issued. If the appeals sub-committee upholds the decision the landlord can then appeal to the administrative court.

In the other ninety cases to go into the "black book" the Bureau has called on the landlords in question to supply accurate information on the purposes for which their property is being used at present and their future plans for it. In addition these landlords have been sent detailed accounts of the new housing bye-laws obtaining in Frankfurt and the consequences of not adhering to them.

Albert Bechtold

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 24 August 1972)

Town or country

One person in two in the Federal Republic is not satisfied with his present living quarters and would like to move to a town or village elsewhere and of a different size, according to a survey carried out by the Institute for Applied Social Sciences (Infas) and published recently in Bad Godesberg.

Most people claim they find small villages and rural communities the most attractive. About 35 per cent of adults in this country would like to move to a rural area. Thirty per cent of those questioned said they would like to live in a town of small or medium size. Only twelve per cent of people are happiest in the middle of a large town, but eighteen per cent said they would like to live within striking distance of "the bright lights." Only five per cent of those questioned said they could not care where they lived.

While young people and the intelligentsia in the main would not like to be cut off from the bustle of city life older people praised the virtues of peace and quiet "right out in the country."

The survey discovered that most people who live in a city already would not like to swap it for fields and farms. Less than one in ten townies wanted to move to the country. And countryfolk tend to feel the same. They do not yearn for the big city.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 23 August 1972)

War payments compensation still being paid

Expenditure of about four milli[...] Marks is still made each year by the Federal Republic to ease the burden of those who suffered material loss through the Second World War, especially those who were expelled from their homelands.

A system of burden sharing has been devised in which those who rescued their fortune from the ravages of the War are expected to give something to those who lost their all and the system is without precedent in the world.

When the recompense under the burden-sharing legislation runs out at the beginning of the next millenium, the amount paid will be at least 120 milli[...] Marks, according to the bureau responsible for handling recompense to those who suffered losses through war damage or expulsion.

Expiry date 1979

The actual contributions to the burden-sharing scheme are due to expire in 1979, by which time the *Bundesausgleichsamt* hopes the bulk of the problem of compensating those whose losses were great will have been solved. More than seven million claims have been lodged and already 96 per cent of them have been dealt with. But there are still new claims coming in.

At the moment the amount of pension money that must be paid to war victims is only decreasing at a snail's pace and it is reckoned these pensions will still consume 360 million Marks by the year 2000.

By mid 1972 the burden-sharing had totalled about 85 milliard Marks. President of the Bureau Dr Friedrich Kaes said that "in a few dozen cases" compensation has run into the millions, but on average each case claimed only a few thousand Marks.

Gerd-Eckhard Zehm

(Weser Kurier, 10 August 1972)

Nuremberg organises housing aid for senior citizens

Accommodation problems for old people in the Federal Republic and West Berlin must be solved satisfactorily, according to Professor Gerhard G. Dittrich, head of the Nuremberg Town Planning Institute. Investigations have been carried out into the housing problems of older people and they have been found to be severe.

In the year 1985 fourteen per cent of the population of this country will be over 65. In the last fifty years the proportion of old people has risen from five to twelve per cent. It is because of this rapid increase in the senior population that the housing problem has become so severe.

Professor Dittrich was able to confirm that when people retire the amount of money they have to spend on a place to live is cut back considerably. This, in conjunction with failing faculties, gives rise to specific problems that are often insurmountable. Planners and social welfare officials must discover ways and means of keeping elderly people in touch with life without putting them under undue pressure.

So that they remain free to decide their own destiny old people should be encouraged and given facilities for an active life but should not be forced in any way.

According to Professor Dittrich the best way of achieving this is to provide old people with accommodation in a "favourable situation in town" or on an estate and to offer the widest possible range of accommodation.

Professor Dittrich has two proposals. Old people should be allowed to remain independent for as long as possible so as to avoid the danger of a serious physical and psychological crisis such as is noted when an elderly person suddenly finds he is no longer his own master. "If this can be avoided it is usually unnecessary to send a person to an old people's home", the Professor said. In order to make this possible the accommodation for old people should be spread out over the whole area of town.

The second possibility envisaged by Dittrich involves allowing old people a relatively independent life while providing from a fairly early stage all kinds of welfare so that as faculties fail the effect of this is equalised. "Thus the danger of a severe crisis can be avoided and it is possible for an elderly person to stay in his familiar home surroundings for as long as possible," he said.

In such cases where the provision of social services for the old is highly developed the only point to be considered is when the change to a place in an old folks home is necessary. The main danger is that large numbers of old people will be grouped together in one part of town. This can lead to isolation and regimentation.

It has been proved that people over 65 do not so readily make new friends when they move home as the younger generation and social contacts with friends and relations in the immediate vicinity of the home are not so common as in the 55 to 64 age group, the reason being that old people do not get around so easily.

Therefore the best solution would be to offer elderly people accommodation suited to their needs and their pockets as near as possible to the district in which they have always lived.

In many cases it is not cussedness that makes old people reluctant to move, but a feeling that they cannot afford it and the fear of the strain that upping roots and moving entails.

One solution would be to provide a special "moving service" for the elderly. This would entail letting the old folks know what is going on the housing market, giving them financial support (for instance for renovation of the old place, agents' fees, BKZ – the system of re-financing building costs by payment of rent in advance – and similar expenses) as well as guidance and organisation, so that the worries of organising the move and all the tiresome formalities are taken off the shoulders of the senior citizens.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 18 August 1972)

■ ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Government's inflationary policies attacked

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

With the utmost accuracy the CDU/CSU has lined up the sights of its election campaign programme at the government's sore point: the loss of price stability. Since the SPD/FDP coalition came to power in 1969 the rate of depreciation in the value of money has increased steadily. It is now between five and six per cent per annum, a level that would have been considered intolerable in the past.

But as the rate of price increases has altered the attitudes of politicians and the public at large seems to have changed as well. The feeling of resignation is spreading. Gradually we are becoming used to a tempo of inflation that is gathering momentum in all Western countries and which seems to be getting completely out of hand.

No one can prophesy whether people in this country will continue to accept rapidly rising prices over the long term. Christian Democrat strategists obviously doubt whether they will. They have demonstrated their good intentions of tackling a development that unfortunately has taken on an air of inevitability.

Their slogan is that they will fight inflation and regain stability and in this they are in marked contrast to the government coalition after the departure of Karl Schiller.

Schiller was the last of their leading politicians who made stabilisation one of his top priorities. For a long time Chancellor Brandt was torn between Schiller and the party's reforming zealots who demanded more money to carry out plans involving greater public expenditure.

Now that Schiller has gone the Chancellor cannot help but give the impression that this battle is over with the victors being those who give a higher priority to domestic reforms and who are not prepared to pare the budget in order to stabilise prices.

Nothing that the new Federal Economic Affairs and Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt has said so far on this subject has done anything to eradicate this impression.

The most quoted Schmidt remark – which has been exaggerated – is that people in this country are more inclined to accept five-per-cent price rises in a year than five-per-cent unemployment, and this is in itself correct.

This can be taken to mean that we must accept either the one or the other as an unpleasant fact of life. If this really was the alternative that faced us it is doubtful if anyone would vote in favour of unemployment. The great art of economic policymaking, however, lies in bringing about a small measure of price increases and a small amount of unemployment.

Of course the experience gained from Karl Schiller's overall taxation of the economy is not too encouraging. But as long as the Federal Republic finds the need to employ 2,300,000 foreign workers it seems clear that the economy would be able to ride a few braking measures imposed for the sake of stabilisation.

Looking at the eight-point programme of the CDU/CSU, however, we are not encouraged to think that they will succeed in regaining stability. The order of precedence of their promise shows clearly that they intend to place the main emphasis on finance policy.

Without doubt the high level of public spending is a contributory factor towards the depreciation in the value of money, but this is only one of many. In addition to this Bonn's ability to exercise influence over the Federal state and local governments is limited. The main chance in this direction lies in the Bonn budget from which it might be possible to save a few milliard Marks. But who believes seriously that this is a way of stabilising prices?

The claim that giving up expensive reforms will almost automatically create stability is in fact just as simplistic and incorrect as the alternatives of price rises or unemployment suggested by Helmut Schmidt. In reality there would be little point in the State drawing in its belt unless industry toed the line as well. Workers would have to exercise modesty when putting in wage claims and likewise entrepreneurs when fixing their prices and making investments.

The government of the day should not fight shy of measures to combat imported inflation. That is to say the Mark must be revalued if prices in this country are not rising so fast as in other countries.

There is little encouraging along these lines in the CDU/CSU programme. The Opposition limits itself to saying that the government and autonomous groups should stick more closely to the provisions of the Economic Stabilisation Act.

Previously Rainer Barzel expressed the opinion that wage increases must be guided by increases in productivity. But such claims are not vote catchers in a general election quite apart from being unrealistic. As far as protecting the economy from outside influences in concerned the Opposition is making the assertion that it has an open mind about the suggestion of introducing a greater "international flexibility of exchange rates" agreed by European countries. In other words it rejects the idea of unilateral revaluation.

This Opposition programme can be twisted and turned and it could be borne in mind that just before the election the CDU/CSU want to issue catchy yet suitably vague slogans. All in all the prospect of price stabilisation seems to be a blur on the horizon.

It is possible that Franz Josef Strauss and Karl Schiller who worked together in 1967 and 1968 to get the country out of a slump would be able to make the Christian Democrat programme an election vote-catcher if they worked together again.

Perhaps many people in this country have toyed with the idea that these two miracle workers could beat the inflation bogy. But an all out war on inflation disrupts so many political and economic interests today that there is no hope of this.

Gerhard Meyenburg

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 23 August 1972)

Schmidt irons out budget problems as if by magic

KielerNachrichten

Everything was carried off with such alacrity and efficiency that the Opposition claimed Helmut Schmidt must have dipped into a conjuring set and swotted up his card-sharing tricks – he was hustled from the Federal Ministry of Defence to the post of Superminister, went on holiday, returned home and within two days had the Federal Republic's financial situation for 1972 in a "very healthy" state.

He knocked nine milliard Marks off the amount of money for which his needy Cabinet colleagues could budget in 1973 and produced a 1973 draft budget that failed to balance by "a mere" two milliard Marks.

But this was not achieved without the inevitable conjurer's assistant and the man in question appears to be Hans Hermsdorf, who keeps the Bonn financial machinery in good nick. Nevertheless this was a classic example of budgetary policy à la Schmidt.

It might seem like a lightning victory for the Federal Economic Affairs and Finance Minister – at least as far as the 1972 budget is concerned, but the reason is not the use of a "miracle weapon". Karl Schiller did much of the preparatory work before he quit and Schmidt was able to base his calculations on the figures produced for the first seven months of the year, which showed that the proposed expenditure of 109 milliard Marks would not be exceeded.

Observers in Bonn consider it within the bounds of possibility that in the light of these successes the Opposition will be forced to alter their vocabulary in preparation for the general elections.

Whether this "decided contribution towards stability", as Schmidt called it, will be approved by the Bundestag depends on the work of the budgeting sub-committee which begins its deliberations on 12 September, although many observers in Bonn feel that the Opposition will reject it anyway in the light of the forthcoming elections.

As far as the 1973 budget is concerned all that is known so far is that it will total 120,400 million Marks and that slight tax increases will be necessary. The government is not keen to publish more than the bare bones at the moment.

Following the quasi public quarrels Schiller had with Ministers about cuts in the budget it is remarkable how little friction was involved as Helmut Schmidt got through Cabinet talks in a few hours which ended in nine thousand million Marks being pared from the budget.

The initiated view this as a success for Schmidt's methods of operating. While Karl Schiller's red pencil worked its way through the finest details of the individual plans of his colleagues in the Cabinet Schmidt did not bother to sharpen his pencil and drew much cruder lines through their plans. He has just decided the framework, leaving the various Ministers to bother about the finer details.

This method seems neat, but it does involve decided risks. There should be no surprise if the government has to produce a detailed draft budget and not just a skeleton. But the only surprise initially was the level of the proposed budget – 120,400 million Marks. The announced tax increases and ending of tax concessions was not so surprising, as Schmidt had carefully prepared the ground for these.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 25 August 1972)

Revaluation is no longer a subject for discussion

We have now got used to the fact that 1972 has been a better year economically speaking than many people expected. One or two developments have been astonishing – exports for example.

It is quite conceivable that this country's balance of trade will show a record surplus this year (the previous "best" being 18,400 million Marks in 1968).

This country's exporters have come to terms with the conditions imposed by the currency realignment of last December. It must be added that many export sales have had to be concluded with minimal profits or even at a loss because companies were not willing to lose markets they had worked hard to gain.

Nevertheless in the first six months of this year the value of Federal Republic exports was approximately 72 milliard Marks, about five milliard more than in the corresponding period of last year.

The export surplus in these months reached 8,400 million Marks and was thus about 25 per cent higher than in the first half of 1971. Nevertheless all the foreign exchange gained from this trade was used up completely. The balance of payments (or more accurately – the balance of current costs) in the first half of the year is a minimal negative of two million Marks.

To put it another way: the Federal



Republic requires an export surplus of about the level achieved. Foreign touring, the money transfers made by *Gastarbeiter* to their home countries, payments to international organisations, patents fees and development aid as well as many other factors eat into our foreign exchange.

Last year the surplus of foreign trade was scarcely higher than the foreign payments this country had to make. And in 1972 with a continuing export boom it is unlikely that there will be much in the way of surpluses, especially as the main period of tourism falls in the second half of the year.

So there is no reason at the moment to alter the parity of the Mark again, even though many of our competitors in other countries would like to see a revaluation.

When he took over his new office Helmut Schmidt gave a promise that he would not be revaluing the Mark.

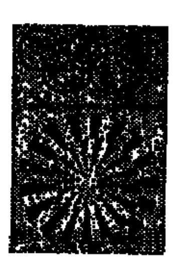
In fact there was no need for him to give such a guarantee. There has been no mention of revaluation or of floating in the Federal Republic in the past few months. Protection of the economy against outside influences as a method of combatting inflation is outmoded.

Of course the economists who argued in favour of revaluation and floating in 1968 and the years following are still convinced that their theories were right. But practical experience gained in the past three years has shown that alterations to parity do not restore stability.

This is why in 1969 with the rate of depreciation less than three per cent there was a heated row about revaluation while now the inflation rate is almost double that and yet "protection of the economy from foreign influences" will have no role to play in the forthcoming election battle.

Diether Stolze

(Die Zeit, 25 August 1972)



Willi Daume – Mister Olympics

He never said so and perhaps he will never admit it but the opening of the Olympic Games in Munich on 26 August 1972 was the high point in the life of Willi Daume, a passionate sportsman and president of the organising committee.

There is little remarkable about his private life or career. He was born on 24 May 1913 and studied business management, economics and law at Leipzig, Munich and Cologne. His father's death forced him to attend to the affairs of the family iron foundry in Dortmund which he still heads.

He married after the War and has two children. Whenever the public takes any notice of him, they always turn to one of his hobbies. He collects ties (he is said to have far more than two thousand), he drives fast cars and loves and backs art.

But his greatest passion is sport. This began at an early age. When six, he joined the Eintracht Dortmund sport club. His father, also a keen sportsman, took him to the 1928 Olympics in Amsterdam.

By the time he was eighteen Daume was an athlete in his own right and was able to do 1.82 metres in the high jump – he was therefore able to leap more than his own height.

A year later he travelled through America and attended the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. Daume played handball and, on the side, basketball. As Germany wanted to take part in the basketball tournament as well at the 1936 Olympics Daume was selected for the basketball team instead of the handball team. If he had been in the handball team he would have won a gold medal. But in the basketball team he was only one of the also-rans.



After the war Daume helped to put sport on its feet again. He worked in a part-time capacity in his club and the surrounding area and his enthusiasm and love of hard work were soon rewarded. The handball federation appointed him its chairman in 1949.

Daume was 37 when the Sports Federation was finally set up in 1950 to cover all aspects of sport in this country. The large football, gymnastic, athletic and rowing associations had important men as their heads and none of them was prepared to see any of the others head of this comprehensive organisation.

But the small handball federation had a young man called Willi Daume as its head. He was elected as all the powerful heads believed that they could keep him under their control.

But Daume was clever and persistent in his aims. He respected those persons who had been so generous as to elect him but he soon built up his own circle of advisers and gained elbow-room.

After a little while Daume was still loath to issue commands but he did manage to turn association heads into followers by means of his patience and powers of conviction.

Daume opposes State interference in sport. But he constantly demands and receives an increasing amount of money. The right doors were soon open to him in Bonn.

He cleared up misunderstandings with the Church and the intellectual world and soon gained friends in these spheres.

A number of well-known people began to sit on the Sport Federation's working parties when they saw that Daume was concerned with the social and cultural standing of what he represented and not purely sport itself.

He worked tenaciously and energetically to achieve his ends. A lot of people asked how he was able to keep his foundry going as well. It all depends on the choice of staff, is what he says. In the working world this must be settled professionally but not in sport as sport is the sphere of amateurs like himself though of lesser standing.

At the 1956 Olympics in Melbourne Daume was elected to the International Olympic Committee after being proposed by Karl Ritter von Halt, the man he succeeded as President of the National Olympic Committee for Germany in 1961.

He was now in a position of command. He could have made use of his considerable powers but he did not like to emphasise them. Many of those people who never understood his attitude accused him of dithering.

The Sports Federation grew to an army of ten million under his aegis and his alone. What immense potential there was here! But Daume resisted all temptations of this sort. He was proud to have more members in his federation than the Trades Union Confederation but he did not want to take over all the positions of leadership. He was also proud of heading a poor organisation that needed a staff of only fifty.

He stood his ground during the years of often repugnant discussion with the political leadership of East Berlin's sports organisations on sporting relations between the countries and the formation of an all-German Olympic team.

Even in this situation he was aided by his feeling for tact and the patience he retained when pursuing his aims in almost hopeless situations. But he is not a man to make political history through the medium of sport even if he managed to keep East and West together for many years in his particular sphere.

It was not until 1965 that the International Olympic Committee decided to divide the all-German Olympic team into two. It did not need the recent Rhodesia decision in Munich to show that sport cannot compete with politics.

In his hour of grief over this loss Daume set himself a new aim – holding the Olympic Games in the Federal Republic. Munich was chosen as the site seven months later.

As it is claimed today that other people were responsible for bringing the games to Munich, let it be stated here and now that it was Daume and Daume alone who had the idea and put it into practice. Without Daume there would have been no Olympic Games in Munich this year.

Daume became the President of the Organising Committee and the key figure of a body that spent millions. He therefore resigned his leadership of the Sports Federation after twenty years in office. One Daume era ended as a new era of international sport began.

"Never can all the high aims be achieved but it is the effort that counts" – this is Daume's slogan. He plunged himself into work to which he planned to give his particular stamp.

"I like drawing up big plans," he said. He likes doing it in his free time as "it is well worth involving oneself in the work and the world would be a poorer place without the Games".

"Demanding money or gratitude for an ideal aim is both suspicious and useless," he said. But he did not look completely uncritically on the venture to which he devoted sixteen hours a day for six years on end.

The speech he made at the start of the 73rd session of the International Olympic Committee outlining the future possibilities of the Olympic movement was no coincidence. Three months ago he submitted an Olympic Report to the Sports Federation Congress indicating what his future aims were concerning the Games.

A number of quotations illustrate the point. "We cannot carry out the task we have been entrusted by the unparalleled confidence of the nations of the world with unchallenged blind faith in the sincerity, goodness, beauty, nobility and humanity of the Olympic Games."

All substance must be taken from the charge that we are so blind, restricted and egotistical that we do not see the wood of human problems for the Olympian trees, he said.

Daume has aged more than six years in the six years he was spent planning the Games. "One day I may regret spending so many years on sport," he comments, "But I shall never regret the six years spent organising the Munich Olympics."

Daume was recently elected Vice-President of the International Olympic Committee, the first time a German has achieved this position in the almost eighty-year history of the modern Olympics.

But the successful opening of the Games in Munich was more important to him. This formed the climax of a life devoted to the ideal of sport.

Karlheinz Vogel

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 August 1972)



(Photo: Archiv/Sven Simon)

Lord Killanin, the new IOC president

Michael Maurice Killanin, Avery Brundage's successor as IOC President, is a businessman, writer, film producer, sports official and journalist. Killanin is primarily an Irish peer, a somewhat anachronistic title that has not formally existed since the establishment of the Irish Republic.

But as the descendant of one of the most respected Irish families Killanin, now 58, has two characteristics that are indispensable for the post of IOC President – he possesses wealth and independence.

Lord Killanin is proud of being a "true Irishman". But his career has a distinctly English ring about it. Educated at Eton and Cambridge, he went into journalism, first with the Daily Express.

He wrote articles about the 1938 Munich crisis for the Daily Mail and the paper later sent him to China. Towards the end of the war Lord Killanin served as an officer in the British Army.

Despite the more English than Irish features of his career reliable Irish sources state that Lord Killanin is a convinced supporter of Irish reunification.

Lord Killanin is today a member of the board of a number of important Irish or Anglo-Irish firms including Irish Shell and BP. He has also found enough time to write a guide-book to Ireland and the biography of an eighteenth-century portrait painter.

Lord Killanin has also been busy in the film industry (Alfred the Great). He has been a member of the Irish Olympic Council since 1967.

People searching for Lord Killanin's links with sport will not find many. It is claimed that his only link is his passionate love of horses and horse-racing. It is this love he has in common with Lord Exeter, the British IOC member, that brought the two men together, it is said. Lord Exeter then introduced his friend to the Olympic movement.

Killanin acquired his international laurels in the field of sports diplomacy with his report on South Africa written for the IOC. Sport in his Irish homeland is also full of political squabbles, mainly connected with the division of the island into north and south.

Rugby and boxing are carried on on an all-Irish basis for example while there is strict division in other sports. In some there is open hostility which has sometimes led in the past to the cancellation of Irish-Northern Irish, Irish-English or Irish-Scottish matches because of fears of violence.

Lord Killanin is reputed to possess some skill in the delicate field of politics and sport. I seems as if Avery Brundage, the champion of pure theory, is to be followed by a pragmatician who is always ready to compromise. The Messiah of the Olympic ideal is being followed by a realistic diplomat.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 24 August 1972)

The Olympics movement

Continued from page 7

sidered issuing an invitation to the Olympic Committee in 1965 and commented, "We cannot always be down in the dumps." As a man who always called for moderation, he certainly would not have gone to the other extreme.

But can we find the right course between the two extremes? We hope so now that we have burdened ourselves

(Der Tagesspiegel, 26 August 1972)

Historic Munich spruced up for visitors to the Games

Fresh from the thrills and spills of Olympic heats and finals visitors from all over the world can admire spring-cleaned medieval knights jousting on Marienplatz in the heart of Munich. 25,000 Marks have been spent on repainting the bell-change figures in the *Rathaus* tower, the white and blue knight of Bavaria unseating his opponent on the stroke of eleven every morning.

All the vestiges of war damage to the town hall, the most-photographed building in Munich, have been repaired, including the figures symbolising public spirit, industry family life and charity.

The *Rathaus* gateway and coat of arms have also been given a fresh coat of paint. The entire city has been spring-cleaned for the Olympics.

The old town hall, dating back to 1470, has been smartened up. Its gables are resplendent with the statues of Emperor Ludwig of Bavaria and Duke Henry the Lion, the founder of Munich.

The *Mariensäule*, a marble pillar topped with a gilt statue of the Virgin Mary as the patron saint of Bavaria and built by Electoral Prince Maximilian of Bavaria in 1638 during the Thirty Years' war, has been renovated.

The red marble of the pillar has been restored and the tempered gilt of the statue of the Virgin Mary in her coronation robe with the Christ child on her arm, a bronze by sculptor Hubert Gerhard, has been cleaned up.

Medieval city gates, the Isartor and the Karlstor, have been restored and other hallmarks of historic Munich have likewise been restored to their former glory.

In recent years an estimated 5,000 facades have been restored and repainted by dint of civic and private initiative and are now resplendent in the blaze of their erstwhile colour. Painters and artists have had their work cut out. The city alone has spent more than three and a half million Marks on extensive restorations.

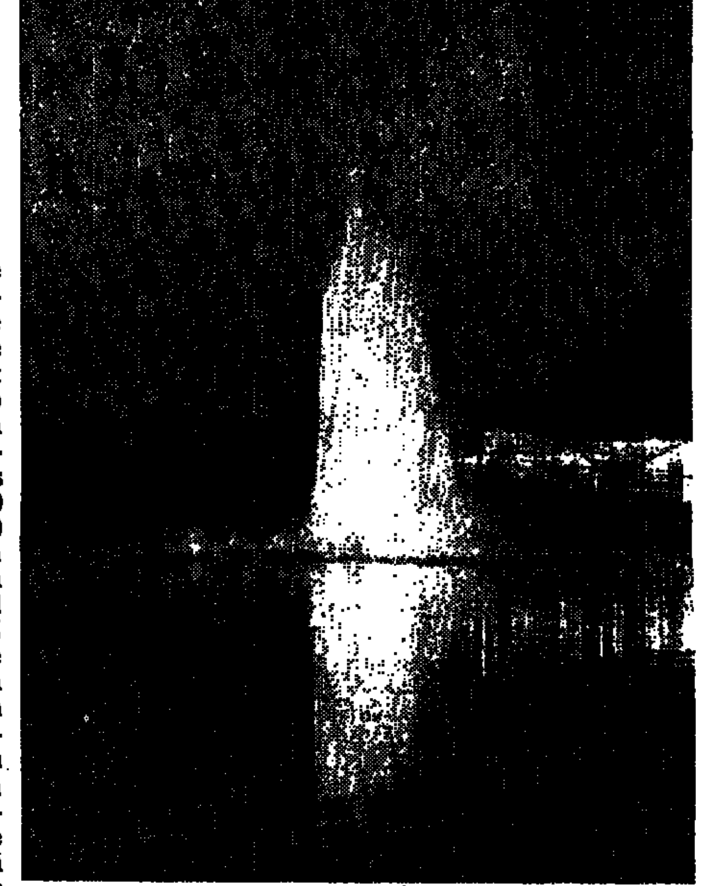
In honour of the Games 120 Olympic flags fly in the city centre and the parks department has brightened up the city centre with 650,000 flowers, including 280 tulips and narcissi. 1,300 trees and 20,000 shrubs have been newly planted in city streets and squares. The floral arrangements in the 84-metre pedestrian zone extending from Marienplatz to Stachus, provided at a cost of 13.4 million Marks, are a particular sight for sore eyes. There are seven fountains in this pedestrian paradise alone and more than 100 in Munich as a whole. Some of them flow with beer but most spray pure Alpine water.

In the pedestrian zone bars, shops and churches stand side by side. In fine weather 1,500 guests can eat and drink Munich specialities at open-air tables. A further 1,000 seats on public benches are also at the pedestrians' disposal.

The Hofbräuhaus has increased its seating accommodation from 5,000 to 5,400 in preparation for the Olympics. Many other restaurants have also been spruced up.

More than ninety buildings, monuments and fountains are floodlit at night. They include the twin towers of the *Frauenkirche* and the new *Rathaus*, from the 85-metre tower of which the *Münchner Kindl* gazes down on the city

(Bremer Nachrichten, 10 August 1972)



Heinz Macks' illuminated fountain in the Olympics lake

(Photo: Osram)

Marquee costs

The marquee roof spanning the Olympic stadium, a multi-purpose sports hall and the Olympic swimming pool will have cost a final 188 million Marks.

Carl Merz, managing director of the holding company responsible for Olympic buildings, reckons the construction costs of the controversial roof will have amounted to roughly 160 million Marks, an amount that has not increased in recent months.

Additional costs will, Merz claimed, amount to a further 17.4 per cent. Even now the final price cannot be stated right down to the last pfennig as firms engaged in construction work on the project put in for expenses.

Their final bills will be costed, of course, but have yet to be submitted. Herr Merz denied rumours that funds allotted for the Eastern roof of the stadium as orginally planned have already been spent.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 11 August 1972)

■ COMMUTING

Public transport's plans to get out of the red

What kind of people leave their cars in the garage in the morning and go to work by public transport instead, the Institute for Applied Social Science in Bad Godesberg wondered a couple of years ago.

Are people who commute by suburban railway, Underground, bus or tram rather than by car smart or foolish? A cross-section of people in a number of Federal Republic cities were asked what their views on the subject were.

The general feeling was that users of public transport were somewhat spineless. Unassuming and thrifty they might be, the sample stated, but anxiety, weakness, inflexibility, poverty and old age were also properties that could be associated with them.

Public transport users, as seen by the public at large, the institute concluded, are well-behaved and admirable in character but what they lack is zest and dynamism, ambition and self-confidence.

Carborne commuters took, not surprisingly, an altogether different view of themselves. They might drive a four-seater car to and from work every day empty except for themselves and occupy a parking lot during working hours but the attributes they accorded themselves were bright and beautiful. They considered themselves to be progressive, flexible, masculine, courageous, young and strong.

Yet the facts would seem to favour the user of public transport. What is more, market research reveals that season ticket holders boast a higher social standing than motorised commuters. The percentage of them who have benefited from higher education is above average and, of course, they use common sense in deciding on their mode of transport.

For instance, people who drive to the city centre of Hamburg during the day and spend up to half an hour on the lookout for somewhere to park bear witness to anything but common sense. Maybe they feel the motor car, with what sociologist Wolfgang Hartenstein calls its masculine appeal, to be a status symbol.

Certainly they would waste less time and less nervous energy if they were to take the Underground into town instead. Regular services run at least every ten minutes and there is no shortage of stations in the city centre.

It has been common knowledge for years that cities are on the brink of inability to cope with the volume of private motor traffic.

"There can no longer be the least doubt," a brochure issued by the city of Frankfurt notes, "that centres of built-up areas can never be provided with enough roads and parking space to cater fully for the requirements of local motor traffic."

On returning from a visit to the United States and cities designed with the motor car in mind Hans-Jochen Vogel, then still Oberbürgermeister of Munich, announced that "Every billion we invest in road-building is a nail in the coffin of the cities."

And Helmuth Kern, Hamburg's Senator of Economic Affairs and Transport, concluded that "in the final analysis the provision of adequate facilities to enable people to drive into town by private car would make city centres so intolerable that there would no longer be any point in doing so."

The only cure for this city sickness is a shot in the arm for public transport. Figures demonstrate the need. On one lane private cars can convey a maximum of 2,000 people per hour. Buses can carry 7,000 passengers an hour while an underground railway is capable of conveying up to 40,000 passengers an hour on one track.

As long as the private car is viewed by people in this country as what Helmuth Kern calls a prestige-packing consumer product appeals to common sense will not be much use, though.

Town planners are growing more and more insistent. "There is an easy way to solve the problem," Oberbürgermeister Rudi Arndt of Frankfurt said in the days when he was still Hesse Minister of Transport. "If there is no other way to go about it we will just have to increase parking fees. An hour's parking inthe city centre will have to cost five Marks."

Hamburg's Helmuth Kern would sooner concentrate on a psychological approach. "Motorists must be made to realise," he told the Association of Public Transport Authorities in Travemünde last June, "that no one intends to rob them of their car, a symbol of freedom. It is merely not to be used for one purpose only – driving to and from work."

It is not just a matter of putting a damper on people's predilection for driving to work, though. Public transport authorities have other, more pressing financial problems. Public transport these days is virtually synonymous with being in the red.

Local transport operators in Hamburg have announced that by the end of the year they will have made a loss of millions of Marks again despite price increases not long ago. In Frankfurt the city council is wondering how to cope with a public transport deficit of thirty million Marks. Deutsche Bundesbahn, the German Federal Railways, who operate suburban electric services in the Frankfurt area, are a further thirty million Marks in the red.

In Munich public transport users were told a year ago that fares covered a mere 45 per cent of costs. The deficit that has to be met out of the taxpayers' money amounts to 220 million Marks.

Local authority treasurers hit upon one idea after another in their search for ways and means of meeting the debts run up by public transport facilities. In some cases the profits made by other communal enterprises, the gas and waterworks, for instance, are handed over to the transport department.

Helmuth Kern of Hamburg takes a dim view of this idea, however, considering it to be no more than a desperate measure. "Depriving power utilities of the opportunity of providing gas and electricity at reasonable prices," he says, "cannot fail to have a detrimental effect on a community's economic prospects."



Rush-hour traffic in Hamburg (Photo: Conti-Press)

The way public transport finances work is as follows. The government foots the capital investment bill, the cost of buying new buses or building new Undergrounds or permanent way. The passenger then pays for the running expenses, for the most part staff wages.

As a rule running costs must always be met by fares, since – as Senator Kern put it in 1971 – "fundamentally there is no better or fairer way of eliminating the deficit than for revenue to be adjusted to the level of expenditure."

This principle, that of fares covering running costs, is currently the bone of contention. Last year Red Spot campaigns were run in a number of cities to persuade the authorities to impose an embargo on further fare increases and help to foot the operational bill.

Local politicians were outraged. Were Hamburg to do so, Helmuth Kern reckoned in 1971, "we would have to halve educational expenditure and spend nothing at all on either the port or the construction of further suburban electric railway services."

A year later the politicians are less insistent. When the Hamburg public transport consortium estimated the fare increases that will be necessary next year (the fare from Hauptbahnhof to Blankenese would go up from 1.30 to 1.80 Marks, for instance), Helmuth Kern changed his mind.

"The increasing costs of wage-intensive local transport cannot exclusively be met by fares increases," he now says. "There are both economic and psychological upper limits that are hard to define. Once they are passed passengers will tend to drive their own cars again."

The wheel turns full circle. It may be a slight exaggeration but what will happen is that public transport, despite its reputation of being primarily for the less well-to-do, will in fact become so expensive that only people who do not own cars of their own can afford to use it.

By autumn at the latest this whole complex is a subject that will be in the limelight. Helmuth Kern already has his solution at the ready.

The state, he reckons, must pay the public transport authorities for services they would not otherwise operate. Take, for instance, a suburban housing estate for which the city would like to provide a bus service. Were Herr Kern's idea to be put into practice the state would not only have to buy the buses but also to meet any operational losses the service made.

"There is," he says, "no sound reason why other public transport users should be saddled with the cost of routes maintained as a social service."

Assuming Senator Kern's idea is approved by the city council Hamburg's 1973 budget will include an estimate possibly amounting to several million Marks to go towards the loss made by public transport on routes to outer suburbs.

The proposal has met with interest elsewhere. Were it to be carried to its logical conclusion it would have far-reaching consequences for town planning. Suddenly confronted with a substantial bill for the provision of public transport city planners would no doubt be less enthusiastic about building green-belt suburbs far, far away from the nearest transport facilities.

They would soon come to see that it is far less costly to buy up and clear a residential area with access to existing suburban railway routes and build new housing there rather than at the back of beyond.

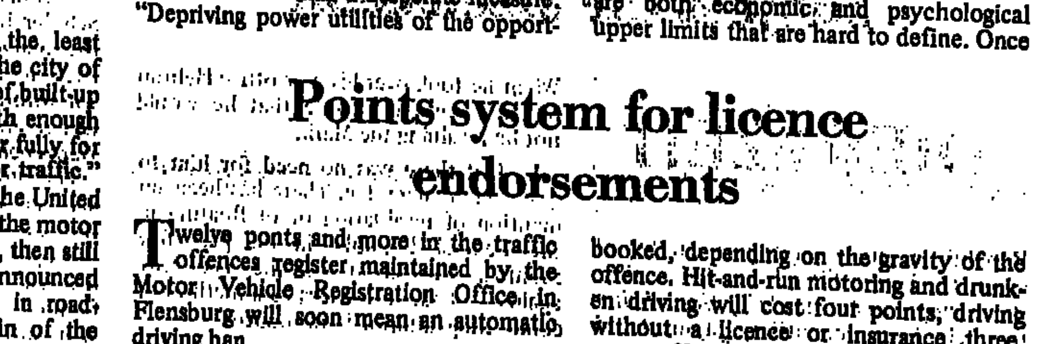
Hamburg has taken the helm in public transport planning. It is already the first city in the country to set up a public transport consortium to coordinate the activities of the various operators.

All routes and services, whether they be trams, Underground, suburban electric or steamers, are coordinated. A single ticket is all the passenger needs to change from the one to the other as often as he needs to within a certain area.

In Munich a similar sys em has just got off to a shaky start and the Frankfurt region is to follow suit next year.

"The passenger is no longer merely a passenger," Hamburg board chairman Hans Tappert says, outlining what the city transport department has in mind for the future. "He is a customer whose expectations and requirements must be sounded out and met." *Dieter Stäcker*

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 18 August 1972)



Points system for licence endorsements

Twelve ponts and more in the traffic offences register maintained by the Motor Vehicle Registration Office in Flensburg will soon mean an automatic driving ban.

The points system by which offences are currently graded is as yet merely a guide. The Federal Ministry of Transport is to submit a regulation amendment to the Bundesrat, the Federal Republic's upper house with the aim of making this system mandatory before years' end.

According to a Ministry spokesman the grading system has been discussed with state authorities and agreement reached. Transport Minister Lauritz Lauritzen hopes to be able to submit the amendment to the Bundesrat this autumn. The change will then become official as of 1 January 1973.

One to four points per offence will be booked, depending on the gravity of the offence. Hit-and-run motoring and drunken driving will cost four points, driving without a licence or insurance three, grave offences of other kinds will cost two points and minor offences will earn the offender one black mark.

Motorists with six points to their name will be issued with a warning. Nine points are sufficient to make the licence-holder liable to take both the theoretical and practical driving-test again. Should he or she fail more than once to pass the test again, the licence will be confiscated.

Drivers with twelve or more black marks to their name will automatically forfeit their licences, the only proviso being that a character test be conducted should they have collected their twelve points in a period of more than two years.

(Weser Kurier, 15 August 1972)

Hosts to the world ...

Sad to say, practice often turns out to be a travesty of the original idea – though that is not necessarily the fault of the idea. Ambitious aims often outstrip human inadequacies by far. There has always been a discrepancy between idea and reality.

Of all peoples it was the Greeks who dreamed the finest dream of life. That is still a matter of importance to us all – and it is also the dream that gave rise to the Olympic ideal.

Even unemotional people are moved by the opening ceremony as the athletes enter the stadium, nation after nation, in peaceful harmony and all subject to the same sporting rules.

A dream seems to have been materialised – the dream of the coexistence of nations in peace and liberty, the dream of a world that is still intact. This is how things could be, how things should be.

But we know that this is not the way things are. Willi Daume, who with his staff has put in a lot of hard work organising the Munich Olympics displayed good sense when he has said, rightly, that anyone making too many demands on the Olympic movement would be doing it a disservice.

In their sphere the Olympics can make their contribution towards a better world – and that is something. But they cannot eliminate the great political and social differences in the world.

"Understanding between nations is not better achieved by demanding the impossible from the Olympic movement," Daume comments. "It must be conceived as an opportunity to achieve understanding despite existing differences."

But the Rhodesian affair shortly before the Olympics were opened is the exact opposite. When representatives of the African countries use the sports as a place to stage arena battles of political power and prestige, the Olympic ideal is being scorned. This policy of "I'm not playing if he is" is contrary to the Olympic spirit."

Frankfurter Allgemeine

The International Olympic Committee simply yielded to the pressure of a large group – at the cost of an individual member. It can be assumed with a fair degree of certainty that this will form a precedent for future Olympic Games.

We wanted happy games and still want them. "Among my guests I like the merry man most," Goethe once wrote. But it is impossible to organise happy games with fanatical politicians. It is to be hoped that sport will dominate the Olympics.

Our athletes and their competitors are not the only persons with butterflies in their stomach. The organisers have their fair share too as they hope that everything will go off well and turn out to be a fine harmonic festival of youth.

The success of any event depends on several factors – the host's efforts, the good will of the guests, the weather if it is an outdoor event and good luck in the broader sense of the term.

We can only control the first of these factors. It is a tremendous amount of work to organise these games for some ten thousand athletes, four thousand journalists and more than a million spectators and make them run smoothly.

At the same time the Teutonic perfectionism of the 1936 spectacular must not be allowed to recur. Of course everything must run smoothly but it must be done inconspicuously, without any blowing of trumpets and without losing sight of the people it is being arranged for.

It cannot be denied that the 1936 Olympics held in Berlin are casting their shadows over the Games now opened in Munich. But the Munich Olympics do not share the same aim of proving to the world what the Germans are capable of.

Looking back on the events of 1936, the then French ambassador in Berlin commented, "In the history of the National Socialist regime the ceremonies at the Olympic Games in Berlin form a high point, a climax, nay an apotheosis for Hitler and the Third Reich."

We have no Third Reich, we have no Hitler who already had war in mind in 1936 but duped the world at the Berlin Olympics.

We have no need of recognition either. Our house is open for all to see. We have no secrets and we have no reason to arrange a big show in order to make our nation realise our worth.

Of course we would like to see the Federal Republic win a large number of gold medals. There is an element of truth in Robert Kennedy's statement: "Only missiles and gold medals count."

But we will feel no recrimination if we are outstripped by the population of the much smaller German Democratic Republic (with its seventeen million inhabitants) "to the glory of the superiority of the Socialist system".

The prime demands made on us are those incumbent upon a host. A good deal of fuss has been made about the considerable costs. But a nation of such economic power (the fourth largest industrial nation and second largest trading nation) cannot be a guest all the time.

It has to take the burdens of host upon itself from time to time – perhaps once in a number of decades. Let us be good hosts. The best thing that could happen to this country would be for our guests to depart saying, "It was wonderful in Munich, Kiel and Augsburg."

Jürgen Eick

(Photo: NOP)

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 26 August 1972)

The future of the Olympics movement

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

The hour is now upon us and the Games have begun in all their seriousness. The Olympics are taking place on German soil for the second time in their history. The horrors experienced by the world are now history – though not necessarily forgotten.

President Gustav Heinemann touched upon this link in his message of greeting to the International Olympic Committee and expressed the hope that the Federal Republic would now prove to its guests to be a country striving for peaceful relations with all nations.

We do indeed hope that this will be the result of the almost two milliard Marks spent at Munich and Kiel in connection with the Olympic Games.

Living with the Olympics seems to become more and more difficult. Those persons who remain completely unmoved by sporting ideals reduce everything to chauvinistic forecasts of how many medals will be won by their national sportsmen.

Other people who still believe in sport and its ideals face a hard time when trying to find them among all the decorative features surrounding sport today. It is not easy to find the right proportions when most emphasis is placed on records.

The hosts would look better if they managed to return to these proportions. It would be a counterweight to their own contribution to the loss of all proportion.

When applying for the Games, Munich stated that it wanted to organise plain, happy games based on the city's cultural background and traditions. But developments have shown that the city has broken its promise. Prestige proved a stronger element.

But the 1972 Olympics are not the first to turn the old Olympian slogan "citius, altius, fortius" into "more gigantic, more expensive, more dubious". Commercialism, nationalism, the quest for records and semi-professionalism are all to be found in the Olympics.

It therefore sounds derisive when Avery Brundage repeats that the Olympic movement is like a ray of sunlight from the clouds of racial prejudice, religious bigotry and political chicanery.

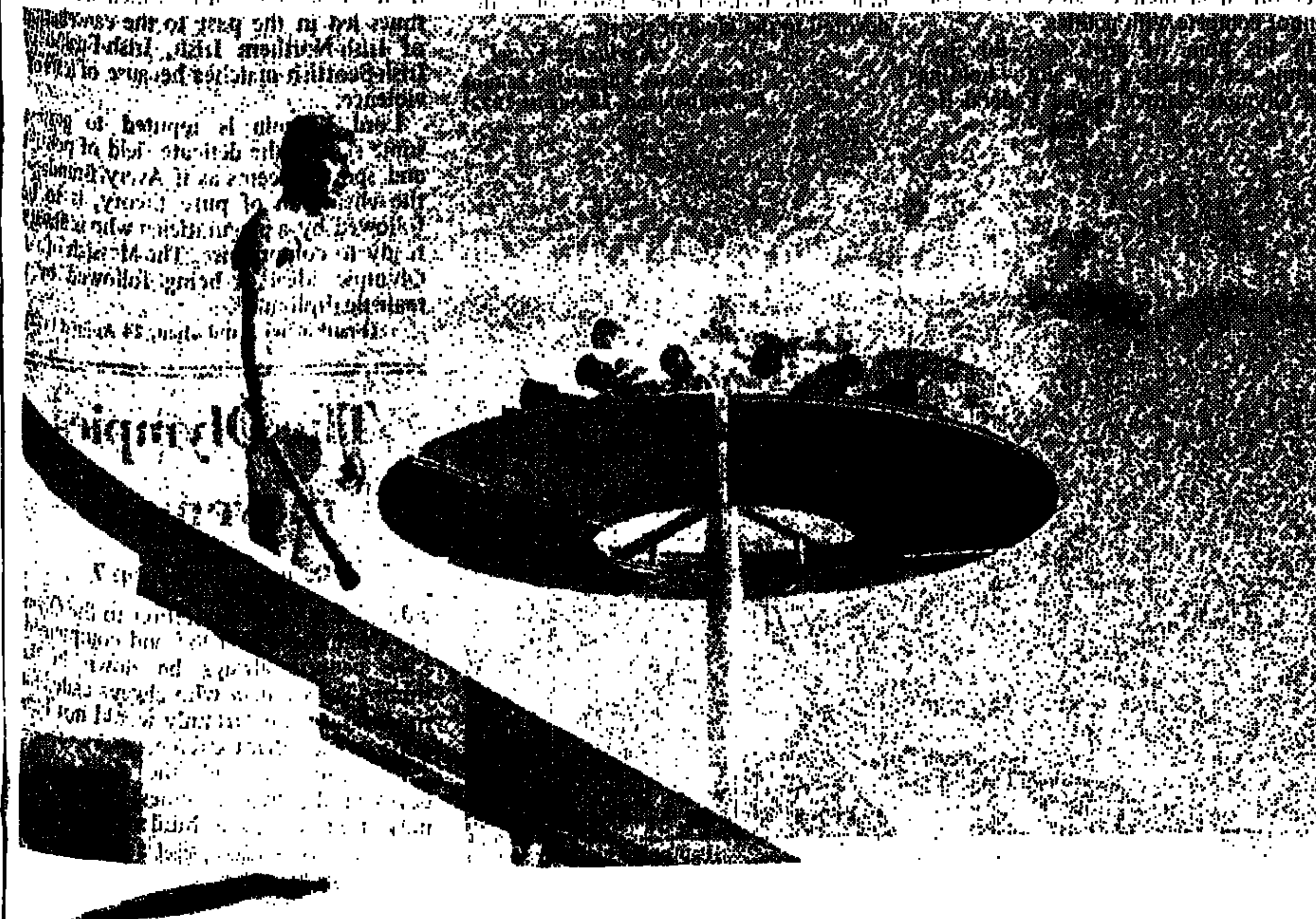
But now that this has been established it is only fair to point out that the type of war by peaceful methods represented by the Olympic Games is still the only festival of youth in the whole world where respect for others and the law of fair play dominate.

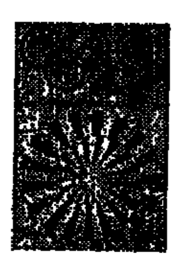
Nobody can fail to see the reverse side of the coin – athletes are robbed of their dignity and turned into soulless medal-winners and record-breakers, who no longer take any pleasure in their own performance! A big question mark hangs over the future of top-class sport.

But it is at least an encouraging sign that more and more sportsmen attend the Olympic Games unmoved by questions of country, social system and other fine ideals – despite all outside pressures upon them – and governed only by the desire to carry out the task they have set themselves.

When Chancellor, Ludwig Erhard con-

Continued on page 8





Willi Daume – Mister Olympics

He never said so and perhaps he will never admit it but the opening of the Olympic Games in Munich on 26 August 1972 was the high point in the life of Willi Daume, a passionate sportsman and president of the organising committee.

There is little remarkable about his private life or career. He was born on 24 May 1913 and studied business management, economics and law at Leipzig, Munich and Cologne. His father's death forced him to attend to the affairs of the family iron foundry in Dortmund which he still heads.

He married after the War and has two children. Whenever the public takes any notice of him, they always turn to one of his hobbies. He collects ties (he is said to have far more than two thousand), he drives fast cars and loves and backs art.

But his greatest passion is sport. This began at an early age. When six, he joined the Eintracht Dortmund sport club. His father, also a keen sportsman, took him to the 1928 Olympics in Amsterdam.

By the time he was eighteen Daume was an athlete in his own right and was able to do 1.82 metres in the high jump – he was therefore able to leap more than his own height.

A year later he travelled through America and attended the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. Daume played

handball and, on the side, basketball. As Germany wanted to take part in the basketball tournament as well at the 1936 Olympics Daume was selected for the basketball team instead of the handball team. If he had been in the handball team he would have won a gold medal. But in the basketball team he was only one of the also-rans.

After the war Daume helped to put sport on its feet again. He worked in a part-time capacity in his club and the surrounding area and his enthusiasm and love of hard work were soon rewarded. The handball federation appointed him its chairman in 1949.

Daume was 37 when the Sports Federation was finally set up in 1950 to cover all aspects of sport in this country. The large football, gymnastic, athletic and rowing associations had important men as their heads and none of them was prepared to see any of the others head of this comprehensive organisation.

But the small handball federation had a young man called Willi Daume as its head. He was elected as all the powerful heads believed that they could keep him under their control.

But Daume was clever and persistent in his aims. He respected those persons who had been so generous as to elect him but he soon built up his own circle of advisers and gained elbow-room.

After a little while Daume was still loath to issue commands but he did manage to turn association heads into followers by means of his patience and powers of conviction.

Daume opposes State interference in sport. But he constantly demands and receives an increasing amount of money. The right doors were soon open to him in Bonn.

He cleared up misunderstandings with the Church and the intellectual world and soon gained friends in these spheres.

A number of well-known people began to sit on the Sport Federation's working parties when they saw that Daume was concerned with the social and cultural standing of what he represented and not purely sport itself.

He worked tenaciously and energetically to achieve his ends. A lot of people asked how he was able to keep his foundry going as well. It all depends on the choice of staff, is what he says. In the working world this must be settled professionally but not in sport as sport is the sphere of amateurs like himself though of lesser standing.

At the 1956 Olympics in Melbourne Daume was elected to the International Olympic Committee after being proposed by Karl Ritter von Halt, the man he succeeded as President of the National Olympic Committee for Germany in 1961.

He was now in a position of command. He could have made use of his considerable powers but he did not like to emphasise them. Many of those people who never understood his attitude accused him of dithering.

The Sports Federation grew to an army of ten million under his aegis and his alone. What immense potential there was here! But Daume resisted all temptations of this sort. He was proud to have more members in his federation than the Trades Union Confederation but he did not want to take over all the positions of leadership. He was also proud of heading a poor organisation that needed a staff of only fifty.

He stood his ground during the years of often repugnant discussion with the political leadership of East Berlin's sports organisations on sporting relations between the countries and the formation of an all-German Olympic team.

Even in this situation he was aided by his feeling for tact and the patience he retained when pursuing his aims in almost hopeless situations. But he is not a man to make political history through the medium of sport even if he managed to keep East and West together for many years in his particular sphere.

It was not until 1965 that the International Olympic Committee decided to divide the all-German Olympic team into two. It did not need the recent Rhodesia decision in Munich to show that sport cannot compete with politics.

In his hour of grief over this loss Daume set himself a new aim – holding the Olympic Games in the Federal Republic. Munich was chosen as the site seven months later.

As it is claimed today that other people were responsible for bringing the games to Munich, let it be stated here and now that it was Daume and Daume alone who had the idea and put it into practice. Without Daume there would have been no Olympic Games in Munich this year.

Daume became the President of the Organising Committee and the key figure of a body that spent millions. He therefore resigned his leadership of the Sports Federation after twenty years in office. One Daume era ended as a new era of international sport began.

"Never can all the high aims be achieved but it is the effort that counts" – this is Daume's slogan. He plunged himself into work to which he planned to give his particular stamp.

"I like drawing up big plans," he said. He likes doing it in his free time as "it is well worth involving oneself in the work and the world would be a poorer place without the Games".

"Demanding money or gratitude for an ideal aim is both suspicious and useless," he said. But he did not look completely uncritically on the venture to which he devoted sixteen hours a day for six years on end.

The speech he made at the start of the 73rd session of the International Olympic Committee outlining the future possibilities of the Olympic movement was no coincidence. Three months ago he submitted an Olympic Report to the Sports Federation Congress indicating what his future aims were concerning the Games.

A number of quotations illustrate the point. "We cannot carry out the task we have been entrusted by the unparalleled confidence of the nations of the world with unchallenged blind faith in the sincerity, goodness, beauty, nobility and humanity of the Olympic Games."

All substance must be taken from the charge that we are so blind, restricted and egotistical that we do not see the wood of human problems for the Olympian trees, he said.

Daume has aged more than six years in the six years he was spent planning the Games. "One day I may regret spending so many years on sport," he comments, "But I shall never regret the six years spent organising the Munich Olympics."

Daume was recently elected Vice-President of the International Olympic Committee, the first time a German has achieved this position in the almost eighty-year history of the modern Olympics.

But the successful opening of the Games in Munich was more important to him. This formed the climax of a life devoted to the ideal of sport.

Karlheinz Vogel

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 August 1972)

(Photo: Archiv/Sven Simon)

Lord Killanin, the new IOC president

Michael Maurice Killanin, Avery Brundage's successor as IOC President, is a businessman, writer, film producer, sports official and journalist. Killanin is primarily an Irish peer, a somewhat anachronistic title that has not formally existed since the establishment of the Irish Republic.

But as the descendant of one of the most respected Irish families Killanin, now 58, has two characteristics that are indispensable for the post of IOC President – he possesses wealth and independence.

Lord Killanin is proud of being a "pure Irishman". But his career has a distinctly English ring about it. Educated at Eton and Cambridge, he went into journalism, first with the Daily Express.

He wrote articles about the 1938 Munich crisis for the Daily Mail and the paper later sent him to China. Towards the end of the war Lord Killanin served as an officer in the British Army.

Despite the more English than Irish features of his career reliable Irish sources state that Lord Killanin is a convinced supporter of Irish reunification.

Lord Killanin is today a member of the board of a number of important Irish and Anglo-Irish firms including Irish Shell and BP. He has also found enough time to write a guide-book to Ireland and the biography of an eighteenth-century portrait painter.

Lord Killanin has also been busy in the film industry (Alfred the Great). He has been a member of the Irish Olympic Council since 1967.

People searching for Lord Killanin's links with sport will not find many. It is claimed that his only link is his passionate love of horses and horse-racing. It is this love he has in common with Lord Exeter, the British IOC member, that brought the two men together, it is said. Lord Exeter then introduced his friend to the Olympic movement.

Killanin acquired his international laurels in the field of sports diplomacy with his report on South Africa written for the IOC. Sport in his Irish homeland is also full of political squabbles, mainly connected with the division of the island into north and south.

Rugby and boxing are carried on on an all-Irish basis for example while there is strict division in other sports. In some there is open hostility which has sometimes led in the past to the cancellation of Irish-Northern Irish, Irish-English or Irish-Scottish matches because of fears of violence.

Lord Killanin is reputed to possess some skill in the delicate field of politics and sport. I seems as if Avery Brundage, the champion of pure theory, is to be followed by a pragmatician who is always ready to compromise. The Messiah of the Olympic ideal is being followed by a realistic diplomat.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 24 August 1972)

The Olympics movement

Continued from page 7

sidered issuing an invitation to the Olympic Committee in 1965 and commented, "We cannot always be down in the dumps." As a man who always called for moderation, he certainly would not have gone to the other extreme.

But can we find the right course between the two extremes? We hope so now that we have burdened ourselves

(Der Tagesspiegel, 26 August 1972)

Historic Munich spruced up for visitors to the Games

Fresh from the thrills and spills of Olympic heats and finals visitors from all over the world can admite spring-cleaned medieval knights jousting on Marienplatz in the heart of Munich. 25,000 Marks have been spent on repainting the bell-change figures in the *Rathaus* tower, the white and blue knight of Bavaria unseating his opponent on the stroke of eleven every morning.

All the vestiges of war damage to the town hall, the most-photographed building in Munich, have been repaired, including the figures symbolising public spirit, industry family life and charity.

The *Rathaus* gateway and coat of arms have also been given a fresh coat of paint. The entire city has been spring-cleaned for the Olympics.

The old town hall, dating back to 1470, has been smartened up. Its gables are resplendent with the statues of Emperor Ludwig of Bavaria and Duke Henry the Lion, the founder of Munich.

The *Mariensäule*, a marble pillar topped with a gilt statue of the Virgin Mary as the patron saint of Bavaria and built by Electoral Prince Maximilian of Bavaria in 1638 during the Thirty Years' war, has been renovated.

The red marble of the pillar has been restored and the tempered gilt of the statue of the Virgin Mary in her coronation robe with the Christ child on her arm, a bronze by sculptor Hubert Gerhard, has been cleaned up.

Medieval city gates, the Isartor and the Karlstor, have been restored and other hallmarks of historic Munich have likewise been restored to their former glory.

In recent years an estimated 5,000 facades have been restored and repainted by dint of civic and private initiative and are now resplendent in the blaze of their erstwhile colour. Painters and artists have had their work cut out. The city alone has spent more than three and a half million Marks on extensive restorations.

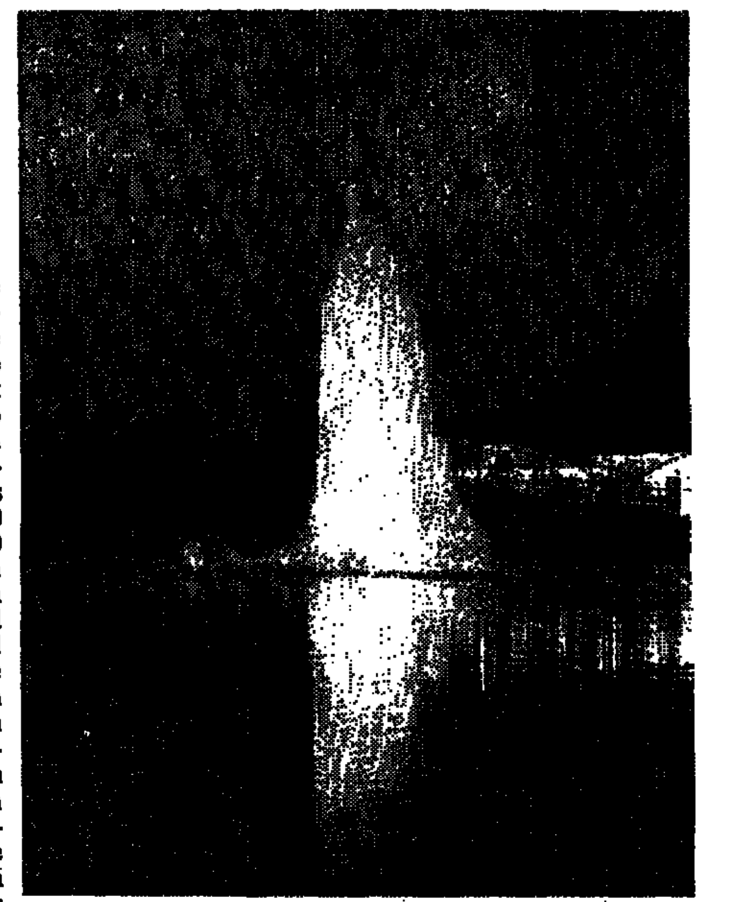
In honour of the Games 120 Olympic flags fly in the city centre and the parks department has brightened up the city centre with 650,000 flowers, including 280 tulips and narcissi. 1,300 trees and 20,000 shrubs have been newly planted in city streets and squares. The floral arrangements in the 84-metre pedestrian zone extending from Marienplatz to Stachus, provided at a cost of 13.4 million Marks, are a particular sight for sore eyes. There are seven fountains in this pedestrian paradise alone and more than 100 in Munich as a whole. Some of them flow with beer but most spray pure Alpine water.

In the pedestrian zone bars, shops and churches stand side by side. In fine weather 1,500 guests can eat and drink Munich specialities at open-air tables. A further 1,000 seats on public benches are also at the pedestrians' disposal.

The Hofbräuhaus has increased its seating accommodation from 5,000 to 5,400 in preparation for the Olympics. Many other restaurants have also been spruced up.

More than ninety buildings, monuments and fountains are floodlit at night. They include the twin towers of the *Frauenkirche* and the new *Rathaus*, from the 85-metre tower of which the *Münchner Kindl* gazes down on the city

(Bremer Nachrichten, 10 August 1972)



Heinz Macks' illuminated fountain in the Olympics lake

(Photo: Osram)

Marquee costs

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(Lübecker Nachrichten, 11 August 1972)



Festival of sport and a festival of the arts

Before the twentieth Olympic Games began in Munich the city's theatres, museums and art galleries had already launched a cultural programme of the same lavish proportions and costs as the sporting events themselves.

In the first few days of August the large subsidised Munich theatres put on the successful premiere of *Sim Tyong*, an opera by Korean composer Isang Yun, the rarely-performed Shakespearean drama *Troilus and Cressida* produced rather too superficially by the otherwise much praised David Esrig of Bucharest and a sensitive, dramatic performance by the Negro Ensemble Company of New York.

Pierre de Coubertin, the founder of the modern Olympics, wanted the event to be an ideal mixture of sport and art and Munich is going a long way to realising his aim this year.

That was why a "play street" was conceived for the Olympic site. Officially, it is called an audio-visual centre and it has five centres featuring free-of-charge street theatre, the creative arts, beat and dancing, folklore, film and television, stage productions and discussions. The Olympic Games are to form the central theme in one guise or another.

A theatre for nine hundred spectators has been specially built on a floating stage that forms an artificial island six hundred square metres in area on the Olympic lake. Onlookers can watch twenty creative artists at work.

There is also a multivision centre, two hundred square metres in area, which juts into the lake and has five screens for films, television pictures or slide projection.

Street theatre groups from Japan, the United States, France, Italy, Sweden and of course the Federal Republic each act out in their own way the changes in the Olympic ideal in the course of its history from Ancient Greece to the year 2000.

More than thirty groups representative of experimental, pop and folklore music perform for anything up to six hours a day on the show terraces. Stalls have also been set up for individual artists to give performances or display their works.

These events are taking place throughout the two weeks of the Olympic Games between the sporting arenas and Olympic Village and between the restaurants and hot-dog stands.

There will be no hours of boredom to kill under or in sight of the phenomenal roof of these super-games. The whole cultural programme on the Olympic site, and a lot of what is going on in the city, is not being organised solely by the competing nations as has been the case in the past.

Instead, the omnipotent and omnipresent organisers in Munich planned, regulated and financed this "Olympic Summer" – the marathon of the muses, a mixture of music, theatre, exhibitions, folklore and entertainment in a thousand forms.

Apart from its normal productions with a cast of famous names, the Bavarian State Opera has two spectacular guests performing – the New York City Ballet and the La Scala company Milan, which is to perform Verdi's *Aida* and *Requiem*.

The Residenztheater is staging *Troilus and Cressida*, Schiller's *Wallenstein* produced by Felsenstein, Nestroy's *Der Zerrissene*, Schnitzler's *Professor Bernhardi* and at long last James Joyce's *Exiles*.

After the flop of its production of Büchner's *Dantons Tod* the Kammerspiele is trying its luck with Chekov's *Uncle Vanya* and putting its stage at the disposal of the East Berlin Brecht Ensemble.

Its ninth Theatre Workshop Week will include a special guest performance by the Jerzy Grotowski Theatre Laboratory of Wroclaw. Invitations have also been sent to the avant-garde theatres run by the leading German-language stages.

During the Olympics Ponelle's wonderful production of Puccini's *Gianni Schicchi* is to be performed by singers from La Scala in the splendid Renaissance courtyard of the Mint.

The Gärtnerplatztheater, Munich's vital Opéra Comique, has also arranged a premiere – Oliver Hassencamp's *Lebensregeln* set to music by Gerhard Wimberger. The Sadlers' Wells Opera is making a guest appearance in the theatre and will perform Benjamin Britten's *Gloriana*.

Another special event arranged by the Gärtnerplatz theater is a concert evening with the famous East Berlin singer Gisela May. Among the productions on its normal repertoire Shostakovich's *Nose* and Purcell's *Fairy Queen* are to be recommended.

A large number of orchestral concerts are taking place in and around Munich. Of all the internationally famous orchestras making a guest appearance, special mention must be made of the Moscow Philharmonic with David Oistrakh, the Berlin Philharmonic under Karajan, the Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra under Kurt Masur and the NHK Symphony Orchestra of Tokyo.

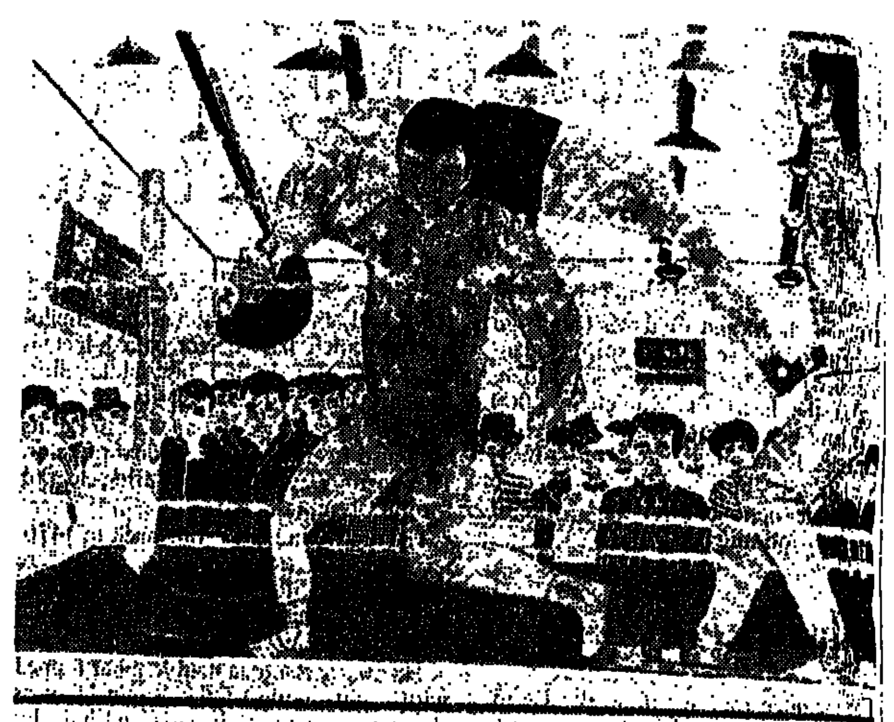
The House of Art is not only filled with valuable and interesting exhibits of the world's cultures – it is also arranging a number of musical evenings featuring rarely-heard works.

Audiences will be presented with music and drama from Africa, Latin America and Asia, they will be able to near Indian ragas (with Yehudi Menuhin), they will be able to see Chinese shadow plays and Japanese Noh plays and hear modern musical experiments from Europe, Asia and Africa.

Visitors to the House of Art will also be able to watch Japanese calligrapher Untei Akaba at work and anyone who is bored despite all that is on will be able to kill time by listening to the non-stop concerts by a variety of groups. Lovers of the magic world of puppetry should not miss the performances of Munich Marionette Theatre or the guest appearance of the Serge Obraszov Puppet Theatre of Moscow. Visitors to Munich who are interested in more than sport and culture and who would like to see what Bavaria has to offer in the way of creative art will be able to spend many happy hours in the specially rebuilt Municipal Museum which features a thousand years of Bavarian art and culture.

H. Lehmann

(Kieler Nachrichten, 9 August 1972)



Eighteen thousand entries from 67 nations were received by the organisers of the International Youth Painting Competition held in connection with the Olympic Games. The 738 works selected were put on exhibition in Kiel including 'Wrestlers' by Robert Njane Thege, a fifteen-year-old Kenyan.

(Photo: Hamburger Abendblatt)

The performing arts at Kiel

Kiel's Opera House has been rebuilt at a cost of 12.8 million Marks in time to form the central feature of the city's cultural programme during the Olympic sailing events taking place in Kiel Bay. The Opera House has been given the necessary technical equipment to put on an international programme of drama, ballet and opera.

Rehearsals have been conducted in Kiel for quite some time now. The opera there is putting on Richard Wagner's *Flying Dutchman*, Claude Debussy's *Pelleas and Melisande*, Johann Strauss' *Night in Venice* and Albert Lortzing's *Wildschütz*.

To make a contribution to the "happy games", as the Olympics are being nicknamed here, the organisers of the cultural programme are concentrating on the less serious artistic forms.

Kiel Theatre is staging Carlo Goldini's comedy *The Twins of Venice* – produced by the well-known Italian director Ferrucio Soleri – and a revue of a by-gone age entitled *The Golden Twenties*.

The rebuilt Opera House will satisfy the demands of all the top class ensembles making a guest appearance in Kiel. Performances by ensembles from Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Bulgaria and Poland will alternate with productions by theatres based in this country.

Music-lovers in Kiel are eagerly awaiting the premiere of *Das Ohr auf der Strasse* composed by Manfred Niehaus, Hans-Ulrich Humpert and Georg Kröll. The day before the first of the regattas start soloists will perform the work in the cars and rowing-boats on the square in front of Kiel's town hall.

Audiences in Kiel will also be able to see Gottfried von Einem's opera *Besuch der alten Dame*, based on the play of the same name by Friedrich Dürrenmatt.

Two of the main features planned for the opera programme have not materialised. Karl Heinz Stockhausen was to have written an opera entitled *Aqua Divina* but pulled out at short notice. The premiere of a new opera by Korean composer Isang Yun also had to be called off. A guest appearance by Zürich theatre with Pasolini's *Affabulazione or the Regicide* has been cancelled because of sickness.

The Olympic cultural programme in Kiel is not restricted to the theatre and concert halls. An exhibition of graphical works by Spanish artist Salvador Dali is planned and he has already designed the poster for the large Olympic exhibition "Man and the Sea".

This mammoth maritime exhibition which is also part of the Olympic cultural programme presents a comprehensive survey of the technology, science and history of sea-faring.

The Hindenburgufer – a promenade along the West shore of Kiel Bay – has been decorated by large sculptures by modern artists. An exhibition of paintings by the young in Kiel University is to form an "Olympic Centre for children".

A number of firms and associations also plan to draw attention to themselves by organising exhibitions during the sailing events.

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 1 August 1972)



The Olympics authorities have provided a *Spielstraße*, a road where artists from all over the world can 'do their thing' and there is room for the children as well.

(Photo: NOP)

World Cultures and Modern Art exhibition in Munich

World Cultures and Modern Art, the exhibition being held in Munich's Haus der Kunst and an annexe specially built for it and organised by the IOC under Professor Siegfried Wichmann, suffered one or two teething troubles which gave a section of the Munich press and a quite considerable number of local people an opportunity for ignorant behaviour and unjustified carping which they had obviously been looking out for. So the number of visitors to this exhibition has remained well below expectations and the heatwave is not the only reason.

In its content and arrangement the exhibition is unique. It works on and opens up aspects of the adaptation of art outside Europe by graphic art and music in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries that have so far remained largely ignored or only been treated in a cursory fashion.

The processes that are depicted are far more than a superficial imitation of an alien culture. It was a question of overcoming academical thought and the relativisation of the occidental example of Greco-Roman antiquity, of creative reproduction of European styles from Classical and Gothic to Rococo, of renewing the spirit of Asia and the magical mythology of Africa and South America.

Thus the most general formula of this exhibition is: removing art from illusionism, which had been *de rigueur* since the Renaissance. The road from the crisis of historicalism led to a rendezvous with the traditions and basic attitudes of other cultures and other parts of the world.

What was playful paraphrase prior to 1800 became the decisive acceptance of worldwide points held in common in he "musée imaginaire" in the nineteenth century: in the synthesis of motifs, and the compositorial grammar, in form, content and technique.

The thoroughly matter-of-fact and subtle work of the team of young experts created by Professor Wichmann comes across well in the exhibition and the catalogue, even though the thing that was lacking towards the end was time. The difficulties lay not in the academic preparation which Wichmann embarked on four years ago, but in the planning and layout of the exhibition buildings for which the architect Professor Paolo Nestler was responsible. Criticism begins in this sphere.

Modern Art

The reason the critics have misunderstood this whole enterprise, however, lies in the incorrect assumption that it is an attempt to degrade Modern Art by pointing out the example on which it depends.

Obviously the prejudice that everything in the West and in Modern Art must be self-sufficient and original is too deep-seated.

Though the European potters of the years around 1900 would not have been able to produce any of their work without the example set by Japanese teahouse ceramics, though Tiffany's contributions to the glass industry in the United States would have been inconceivable without the impulses given by Asia, though the Oriental fashions of the nineteenth century were ousted by the Japanese, though the Expressionists derived much of their inspiration from Africa and Oceania and though the Tachists were connected with the calligraphy of the East, the proof of this does not automatically imply a comparative appraisal of values.

Nonetheless the main highlights of the exhibition are not to be seen in the pure taking-over of motifs, but in the processing of the material taken over.

The effective contact over the years with Japanese wood-carving – one of the best represented departments at the exhibition, was shown better in van Gogh's painted copies than in the works that were influenced by printing techniques.

Motif groups such as "Kimono" or "Brücke" can always be represented by important works of Claude Monet with the large-scale *Madame Monet in Kimono* and the two pictures *Japanese Bridge*.

Among the most unusual Japanese screens to be shown, which are constantly changed throughout the exhitition, there is a screen by Bonnard, Denis and Chagall and the five-piece *Aare Landscape* by Paul Klee. Portraits by Denis are shown in



conjunction with Gustav Klimt's *Judith II* as well as with Japanese scroll paintings and bamboo painting.

The third and final complex takes in African, Oceanic and Indian influences, beginning with Gauguin. Picasso's masterly tackling of formal means of Surrealism contains far greater distancing than the imitative South Seas and African Romanticism, which, in the figurative carvings of Kirchner, comes closest to the exemplary statues from the Cameroons.

The groups "Block and Pfahl" (Block and pillar), "Afrikanische Proportion", "Masken", "Idol, Totem, Fetisch" and "Magische Zeichen" (Magic signs) round off the exhibition. In these works by contemporary sculptors the correspondences can literally be felt and observed.

One methodical novelty is the introduction of comparisons between the art forms of painting and music. In three rooms headphones are provided on which visitors can listen to the music of the Orient, the Exoticism of the years around the turn of the century and music of Negroes and Indians with the corresponding musical forms in European, Russian and American music in stereo. There is a great sound centre to provide performances of traditional and modern music as well as explanatory films produced by Bayerischer Rundfunk (the Bavarian Broadcasting Service). A Japanese Teahouse, a present from Japan, has been erected on a small island in the lake behind the Haus der Kunst. Four times daily a shortened form of the tea ceremony is performed, lasting only twenty minutes. A film to be seen at the exhibition prepares those who are to take part for the ceremony.

Explanations are given about the architecture of the teahouse and the connection with trends in modern Western architecture.

There is a children's and youth centre, built with money provided by the caterers institute and the foodstuffs industries and this together with a school of painting and a music studio serves to connect the impressions gained from the exhibition with experiences derived from the world around.

A new type of exhibition has been created. It covers the art forms of painting and music and the world of thought, is organised in an educational and provocative manner and connects the peoples of the world in the sense of the Unesco agreement of 1956 and in the spirit of the Olympic Games.

Perhaps people will look back on this exhibition and its effects one day. It will be seen as an important date in the history of Eurasian cultural ties.

Reinhard Müller-Nehlis

(Handelsblatt, 18 August 1972)



Ando Hiroshige's *The Wave of Naruto* and Hans Schmidthals' *Composition in Blue*

Alberto Giacommetti's *The Couple* (Photos: Katalog)

Official Olympic film to be an international production

The official film of the 20th Summer Olympic Games will be an international production put together by world famous directors from nine different countries. Each of the directors will make his own ten-minute episode of the Games. So the complete film will not be a documentary with a specific theme recording the sporting achievements in Munich, but will reflect Olympia '72 from the personal viewpoint of film experts.

Kon Ichikawa from Japan, who made the official film of the 1964 Tokyo Games, will be there. In his ten-minute sequence he will follow the 100-metre sprint with 35 cameras. Every detail of this event, even tensed muscle, every face twisted with the agony of exertion and concentration will be captured on celluloid.

Ichikawa proved in his Tokyo film that the sprint holds a particular fascination for him. His pictures of the 100 metre champion, Bob Hayes, were undoubtedly the highlight of the Japanese Olympic film.

This country's representative, Michael Pfleghar, one of the top men in TV here, will devote his ten-minute sequence to the theme "Girls, girls, girls", and variations thereon. He will show girls on the cinders, girls in the Olympic Village and girls in the streets of Munich.

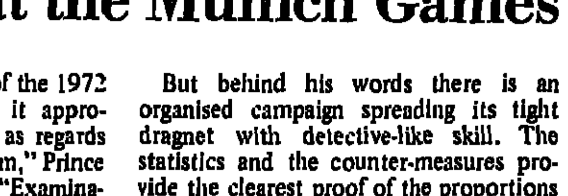
America's Arthur Penn nearly missed the boat when he devoted his attention to Bobby Lee Hunter from South Carolina, who planned to emerge from behind bars and box for his country. Hunter had his chance for a place in the US team but failed in the qualifying bouts.

Mai Zetterling from Sweden is the only representative of the fairer sex in the Olympic film team. The other five are Milos Forman (CSSR), Claude Lelouche (France), Yuri Ozerov (USSR), John Schlesinger (UK) and Ousmane Sebene (Senegal).

The producers of the film are Wolpert Pictures Limited, Los Angeles, and Bavaria Atelier Gesellschaft, Munich. Among the production team of the film, which is due to be premiered next spring, are forty camera teams.

The IOC stipulates that every country that stages the Olympic Games must arrange for a documentary film to be made of them. But it does not demand that this film should be a work of art. Nevertheless the directors of Munich's Olympic film will do their utmost to see that it is.

(Die Welt, 16 August 1972)



Extensive dope-controls at the Munich Games

On the eve of the opening of the 1972 Olympic Games we feel it appropriate to clarify the situation as regards all aspects of the doping problem," Prince Alexandre de Merode wrote. "Examinations of this type can only take place in an atmosphere of understanding, honest cooperation and mutual support."

Prince Alexandre de Merode is chairman of the International Olympic Committee's Medical Commission. The Medical Commission deals mainly with those medicaments that athletes are not meant to take – drugs.

What the Prince described in the official IOC doping brochure as "honest cooperation" is basically no more than an appeal to athletes at the Olympics not to feel embarrassed when they have to give a sample of their urine.

The brochure states that any athlete selected for a dope test will be handed a green card. He will then be expected to turn up at the appropriate examination centre within one hour.

Paragraph 2 section 8 states that the medical centre is only open to the athlete himself, a team official, a doctor, an assistant, a representative of the appropriate international body, a member of the IOC Medical Commission, the overall head of the doping examinations, the head of the actual doping check and an interpreter.

Examination conditions

That seems to be a crowd of people, but during the actual process of taking the sample, as the booklet puts it, only the doctor or, in the case of women athletes, a nurse will look on as a witness.

The "mutual support" mentioned by Prince Alexandre de Merode in his foreword demands some cooperation from the athletes. This is of little surprise and is only a minor irritant when it is considered that some doping tests only asked for the delivery of a sample. Chemists would then find no trace of drugs but sometimes came across cases of pregnancy.

A little more than ten years ago even athletics experts thought that doping was confined to racing cyclists and race horses. Their assumption was wrong. Ever since people have been trying to get the maximum performance from their bodies they have been looking for substances to help them mobilise their last physical reserves. At the 1960 Olympics in Rome Danish cyclist Enemark Jensen dropped dead during a race. He had been doped.

It was then that the hunt for people taking drugs began to get organised. The United Nations formed a doping commission and drew up a list of drugs that were to be banned. The Benelux countries passed laws to fight doping and serious offenders were sent to prison.

Although it has been proved that the sacred athletes of the ancient Olympics used to profane Zeus' holy grove by taking pills and drugs to try and influence the results of the competitions, the valiant modern-day Olympians rule out all evil actions of this type in their arenas. And our drugs are no doubt cheaper and more effective than those of the Ancient Greeks.

Nowadays we know more about drugs, as the Olympic Committee's brochure shows. Prince Alexandre de Merode phrased what he had to say carefully, discreetly and subtly and gave the impression that it was no more than a superfluous preventive measure.

But behind his words there is an organised campaign spreading its tight dragnet with detective-like skill. The statistics and the counter-measures provide the clearest proof of the proportions that drug offences have assumed in sport.

Two hundred dope tests will be taken every day during the fortnight-long games in Munich. This amounts to a total of three thousand examinations. Assuming that some athletes will be tested twice or even more often, about a third of all competitors will be subject to direct doping controls. Horses too will be examined for signs of doping.

The various international athletics bodies demanded anything up to 250 or 300 dope tests a day. More than two million Marks are being spent on the examinations though this would only be enough to buy the equipment required if it had not been provided by the manufacturers themselves or the biochemistry department of Cologne University.

Dr Manfred Donike, a former cyclist who twice took part in the Tour de France and rode in 35 six-day races, has developed what must be the most practical method of tracing dope chemically at the biochemistry department.

The procedure is extremely complicated and only chemists will be able to understand the more subtle details of it. But, ignoring the objections of sensitive purists, we can simplify the issue and say that every chemical substance evaporates at a specific temperature. When the substance is caught in the process of evaporation it can be easily identified.

The banned drugs are therefore boiled and a computer supervises the work. The results are then printed in the form of figures, letters and formulae. The various samples are first of all examined to see whether they contain any alien substances. If the test is positive, the more subtle analytical method is employed.

This analysis shows what drugs and toxins the athlete has taken in anything up to the past eighteen hours. Smokers can even be distinguished from non-smokers and drugs can be identified even when the athlete has taken other substances in the meantime. "If an athlete has taken drugs we are absolutely certain to find it," Dr Donike states.

Dr Donike receives the samples in anonymous glass containers bearing no more than a code number known only to the head of the doping check and the athlete himself.



Portable ECG equipment used for testing heart conditions in emergencies

Dr Donike has developed a system ruling out any confusion of the various samples in his laboratory. But a second container is always kept in reserve just in case. If a test shows that the sample contains evidence of doping it is analysed a number of times.

"In such eventualities I conduct the examination along with a colleague," Dr Donike states. His system otherwise ensures that none of the twenty persons in the laboratory knows what the others are doing. In other words, if an athlete were a close acquaintance of one of the laboratory staff it would not do him any good.

The Munich Games will therefore have most extensive and efficient doping controls. It can be asserted that these will be the first dope-free Olympics. Dr Donike at any rate is convinced that there will be no positive findings. His expensive apparatus serves only as a deterrent. "When dope checks are announced, we never find anything," he says commenting from experience.

Athletes found to have taken drugs or refusing to take the test are excluded from the competition and lose any medals they may have won. Dr Donike does not think any athlete will risk this.

He refuses to believe the stories of secret toxins concocted by the Indian tribes of Latin America or by African witch doctors. "We would trace them if they existed," he comments.

If he does find evidence of drugs of this type, it will be contained in the report he is to write after the Olympics. It could be the most interesting of the 25 specialist articles (including eight on doping) written so far by the former racing cyclist.

Ulfert Schröder
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 August 1972)



Siemens equipment for testing an athlete's heart and lungs (Photos: Siemens)

Competitive sport and illness

Sociologists are always criticising modern competitive sports but little has been heard so far from doctors. This was made plain in a discussion about sporting injuries during the first day of the Olympic Sports Congress.

Sport medicine is always calling for better preventive measures and otherwise limits itself to treating injuries that respond to treatment. If an athlete loses his livelihood or even his life as the result of a sporting injury he is spoken of as a "tragic case".

The demands made on highly competitive sportsmen have led to an increase in the accident figures. Sporting injuries make up ten per cent of all cases admitted to hospitals in the Federal Republic. Statistics compiled by the Gerling concern cover some 725,000 sportsmen and state that the annual injury rate runs at 1.4 per cent.

If the injuries are classified, contusions and sprains make up for more than fifty per cent of the cases. One injured sportsman in four is taken to hospital with a broken bone.

Flesh wounds and tendon injuries play a minor role in the statistics. But minor complaints such as pulled muscles and small wounds as well as a minor contusions heal quickly and have no lasting effects so that no insurance claims are made.

The figures are somewhat different where footballers are concerned. The accident rate of three per cent – other writers estimate that it is as high as ten per cent – shows that they are particularly injury-prone.

But Dr Schoberth, the Frankfurt orthopaedist, stated that professional footballers rarely sustained fractures. As many as 86 per cent of all injuries during professional football matches are sprains, tendon trouble and contusions.

The consequences of constant pressure on the spine and the string of unheeded "micro-trauma" can be serious in some cases. The "football hump" is only one result.

Good headers of the ball put a considerable strain on the cervical vertebrae when heading home to score a "spectacular goal" (to use Schoberth's words) after the ball has been crossed from the wing.

Analysing the overall movement of the player will show that he rarely scores by just nodding the ball into the net. The whole of the cervical area is stretched and the upper part of the spine is twisted backwards. The head is then jerked forward and the ball goes into the net.

If the strain is largely absorbed and distributed by the neck muscles, there is little need to fear any premature wear and tear on the spine. But these muscles must be well developed and must be used efficiently, Dr Schoberth states.

But injuries around the base of the spine are also commonly found among expert football players. Dribbling, changing direction at full speed and obstruction on the part of the opponent often necessitate twisting movements of the pelvis. Great strain is therefore exerted on the vertebral discs towards the base of the spine.

It is rare for the vertebral fibres to be torn completely causing genuine vertebral injuries. But usually the efficiency of the discs is lessened as the degeneration effects both the fibres and the colloid.

This in turn leads to the discs becoming twisted in relation to each other, causing strains or deformities of the small swivel-joints which remain generally unrecognised. But it only needs the player to strain himself when picking up an object for these complaints to develop into a serious bout of lumbago.

Christa Steuer
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 24 August 1972)

Experts try to define 'sport' at Munich scientific congress

The Cardinal spoke about sport and turned benevolently to the Chinese cultural revolution. It forced students to indulge in real physical exercise, he claimed, and guarded against the danger of intellectual one-sidedness.

Sport plays the same role in the Western world, said Cardinal Leo Jozefs Suenens, the progressive Archbishop of Brussels. Sport, he claimed, is a counterweight to our excessively intellectual and Cartesian civilisation – a kind of Western cultural revolution.

A number of revolutionary-sounding theories were put forward at a Munich congress attended by 1,800 scientists from all over the world. It seemed as if they wanted to provide the Olympic sporting events with a sort of intellectual superstructure.

This is the first time in the history of the Games that an organising committee has arranged a congress of this type. The express aim was to draw up a consistent theory of sport from philosophical, sociological, psychological, medical and educational points of view.

But even the first discussions held during the marathon congress showed that it is impossible to construct a "consistent theory". Conflicts, contradiction and confusion form an inherent part of the infant science of sport research. Large stretches of this intellectual obstacle race ignored theory and provided only ideology – all depending on the speaker's political standpoint.

The team that – from the Western point of view – sees sport as the incarnation of a world that is still intact took these obstacles in their stride. Their spokesman, Cardinal Suenens, supported traditional ideas about sport.

Sport, he said, contributed to human development, stabilising a person's mental balance. It teaches a person tolerance and self-control and allows the development of a classless society and a common international language.

Other Christian theoreticians like Spaniard José Cagigal said they were convinced that today's sporting competitions replaced the wars of yesteryear by diverting Man's natural aggressions into less harmful channels.

Scientists from the Socialist camp, who dominated many of the working groups, rejected this idealistic representation of



sport that seemed to have come straight from the world of the ancient Olympics.

Instead, they stated that sport formed a test of the physical and mental efficiency of the Socialist society.

East Berlin educationalists Klein and Schafrik claimed that it was only in developed Socialist society that sport was not reduced to the regeneration of the biological substance and the increase or working productivity as it was in the late capitalist world.

A number of criticisms can be made against such theories of sport, despite their consistency. Professor Hans Lenk, Professor of philosophy at Karlsruhe and once a member of the gold-medal-winning rowing eight, attacked the machine-like medal producers and high-performance muscle machines of both East and West.

Even top-class athletes are human, he said, or they should be at any rate. Lenk, himself a former top-class athlete, demanded that the model athlete of the future should be a critical and well-informed sportsman who knows his own mind. But this goal can only be achieved gradually and then only imperfectly.

Some speakers also stated that sport did not have a balancing, conflict-solving funtion in society as a whole either. Conflicts were caused when athletes were selected for a competition and if a sportsman is to start for his country political conflicts inevitably enter the realms of sport, Cologne sociologist René König claimed. Conflicts were not solved by concealing them.

Professor H. Cox of Cambridge, Massachusetts, proposed that competitors at the Olympic Games should not be divided up according to nationality when allocated to rooms in the Olympic Village.

Other forms of classification must be found, he said, as divisions based on nationality only exacerbate existing conflicts. He suggested that participants could be classified according to home town and not nationality.

Professor Gluckmann of Manchester showed that political conflicts could be solved in sport and through sport. The Arab States are taking part in the Olympics despite the fact that their archenemy Israel is also competing.

The world of sport can create a new system of values, he stated, and forge friendship despite all political obstacles. There was the case of Jesse Owens at the 1936 Olympics in Berlin for example.

But hate and envy can also be provoked. The pent-up aggressions after sporting events often degenerates into vandalism in Britain and in America a black basketball team once actually attacked their white "fellow-sportsmen" after losing a game.

Sport is still a barometer of social and political tension, Polish sociologist Zdidniew Krawczyk stated. Based on ancient and aristocratic traditions though dependent on the cultural and political changes of our times, sport more than any other form of mass culture is quickest to overcome class and national barriers. It can both provoke and ease tension.

A student delegation from the Federal Republic switched from the Olympic Youth Camp to the congress hall in the Deutsches Museum and stormed up the extreme left-hand lane.

These outsiders gave "the finest pastime in the world" a completely new role. "Sport," they claimed, "is a social sphere in which repressions, that is domination by Man over Man, are to be revealed and emancipatory processes set in motion."

Only one group was poorly represented in this noble sport of scholars – the Third World. Only one person with a black skin could be seen in the congress hall when the main subject on the agenda – Sport and Conflict – was being discussed.

Rich nations' luxuries

Professor Mario Riva Patterson of Havana showed the obstacles to be overcome when he stated that everything being discussed at the congress was no more than the luxury problems of the rich nations.

Professor Patterson quoted his head of State, Fidel Castro, himself an active sportman. Castro once said, "sport plays no hegemonial role in our society. We simply enjoy it even when we do not win."

Back in Munich eighteen hundred intellectual acrobats were left with the old question – just what is sport?

Karl Stankiewitz
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 24 August 1972)

Scientific congress discusses best diet for atheletes

Sport, the basic medical sciences and applied medical knowledge are linked in a number of ways. Physiology in particular has a lot to thank the small dedicated group of sport medics.

On the other hand sport always benefits from new medical findings, Stanley-Ernest Strauzenberg told a scientific congress held under the title "Sport in Our World – Chances and Problems." Strauzenberg, a sport medic from Dresden, was speaking on "applied medical knowledge in high-performance sport".

Condition training affects the organs. It is not only the heart muscle that is enlarged. Every individual cell in the heart muscle is altered. The mitochondria contained in the cells – their energy supply – and the enzymes are changed by condition training so that the oxygen supply can be used to greater effect. Less blood is needed to attain the same performance achieved before training.

More capillaries and collaterals are formed in the vascular system so that more blood can be transported. On the other hand the muscle fibres in a well-trained athlete's heart have a greater power of contraction. At times of peak exertion greater quantities of blood can be pumped out to the more remote vessels where it is needed for arm and leg work.

The size of the heart and the rate of heartbeats in a state of rest show whether a sportsman has adapted himself to the high demands made by peak performances.

Strauzenberg reminded his audience that the functioning of an organ system is more stable and capable of greater strain when its normal state can be re-attained soon after any exertion.

Refined measuring equipment has not proved very practical in judging the ability to endure strain or the extent of fatigue. But the rate of the heartbeat during the period of recuperation and the morning after the strain is a good guide.

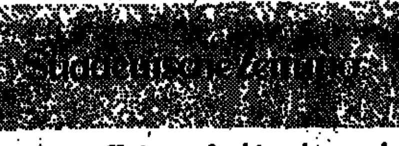
A sportsman's pulse rate rises to over two hundred beats a minute during peak performance and this rate should drop to something approaching the basic sixty heartbeats a minute as soon as possible.

Observations made of high-altitude training before and after the 1968 Olympics in Mexico have since been borne in mind for competitive sport. It is thought certain that the atmospheric conditions of high-altitude training form an irritant to the organism because of the shortage of oxygen.

The organism then tries to adapt to the change in conditions. In the course of three or four weeks the amount of plasma and haemoglobin increases, the circulation quickens and the activity of certain hormones and enzymes in the cells improves.

These changes improve still further the adaptability that sportsmen can attain through normal training. They remain effective for a certain period after the period of high-altitude training and an athlete coming down from the hills to attend a meeting at more normal altitudes has an advantage over competitors who have not had the benefit of this high-level training.

The criteria involved in achieving and maintaining peak form also apply to the man in the street. Strauzenberg cited constant medical supervision including vital innoculations and dental treatment, bodily care, correct nutrition and the correct organisation of a person's day



including sufficient refreshing sleep and a sensible attitude towards sex and the consumption of luxuries.

Preference has been given in recent years to a strong protein diet – sometimes linked with the highly-controversial anabolica – which increases the amount of muscle. Examinations by E. Hultmann and his colleagues in Stockholm have however once again shown the importance of carbohydrate supply for the organism.

Sport doctors from the Philippines have also conducted examinations with liquid nutrition rich in carbohydrates and with little fat, Dr Macaraeg told the congress of the advantages of this diet when it was given to footballers shortly before the kick-off in place of the customary steaks.

Vomiting and cramp are ruled out and the mouth does not tend to become so dry. X-ray examinations show that the stomach is empty two hours after the meal and digestion is completed after four hours. The blood-sugar level and the energy reserves increased more quickly and to a greater extent.

When given as an additional diet to wrestlers, this liquid nutrition rich in carbohydrates led to greater energy reserves and better reflexes. Macaraeg also recommended the liquid food to athletes wishing to attain their best weight.

Underweight athletes can put on weight by consuming the liquid diet on top of their normal diet. Overweight sportsman can take off a few pounds by replacing their solid diet with the liquid food.

The views about the most practical diet for sportsmen varied considerably – as considerably indeed as views about the best diet for the man on the street. A comparative survey by Dr Osness of the University of Kansas led to some surprising results.

He selected a team of thirty top-class swimmers according to valid statistical laws and divided them into three groups. Each group received in addition to their normal diet a placebo, a diet of vitamins and digestive enzymes or this diet together with a dose of protein.

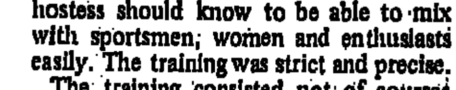
Before, during and after the five months of tests 37 different biological measurements were taken. The result of all this scientific work was scanty – there were no differences worth mentioning.

Wilhelm Girstenbrey
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 24 August 1972)





The girls in 'electric blue' at the Munich Games



For weeks they have been going over every possible difficult situation that could arise and learning their way around every nook and cranny in Munich, studying traffic difficulties and visiting museums getting to know all about how the sports are to be staged at the 1972 Munich Olympics.

A total of 1,600 girls have been chosen to be Olympic hostesses to help visitors, VIPs and journalists during and after the Games when they loose their way in the Olympics complex and in Munich itself, or to help them out when they loose a member of their family, want information or want to know where a good meal can be had in Munich.

For weeks the girls have been put through their paces in languages and general knowledge of the Olympics scene by officials of the Olympics organising committee. They girls who have flocked to assist at the Olympics are paid 300 Marks a week.

In order to be appointed a senior hostess a girl has to be able to speak two foreign languages and be at least 25 years of age. She must not be new out of university but a girl who knows a little about the ways of the world, with by preference experience as a stewardess or a travel hostess.

One hundred and twenty women have made themselves available for hostess duties from 1 July until 15 September and have attended courses at the military college to learn all that an Olympics hostess should know to be able to mix with sportsmen, women and enthusiasts easily. The training was strict and precise.

The training consisted not of courses involving the administrative set up of the Olympics only but also international questions, traffic difficulties and the general organisation of the Olympics.

The hostesses have to be charming but decisive. They have to be self-confident and use make-up in a discreet manner. Special courses have been arranged for the hostesses by the cosmetics firm Juvena, emphasis being given to individual make-up so that the girls can use eye-shadow to match the 'Olympic Blue' of the uniforms they wear. The girls will keep the uniform and accessories when the Olympics are over.

The hostesses are as international as are the participating athletes and spectators. No country is unrepresented among the Olympic hostesses. Singapore, Russia, Japan and Denmark – everyone is represented. All languages of the world are spoken, English being of course the most common followed closely by French and Spanish, but also the less usual languages can be heard such as Polish or Japanese. One of the girls has a command of twelve languages.

Cultural knowledge

The girls have to be acquainted with cultural affairs with a full knowledge of the cultural programme that is taking place alongside the arthletics events. The girls have been trained to recognise buildings of historical or architectural interest in Munich that visitors may ask about.

Special care has been taken to choose the forty Bavarian hostesses who carry the winning medals to the athletes when the awards are made. They have had to be pretty and attractive because they will be the most photographed by photographers from all over the world.

The girls are not expected to have much time for themselves so that they will have little chance of dating men. But this will not bother most of the girls since they are either already engaged or married.

Susanne Krauleln

(Münchner Merkur, 22 August 1972)



1,600 hostesses offered their services to visitors at the Munich Olympics

Leave for civil servants

Olympic excitement knows no bounds in the Bavarian civil and local government service. Finance Minister Dr Ludwig Huber has recommended all government departments to arrange for half-days off work for Olympic ticket-holders.

On application by their superiors all government and local authority officials are entitled to two or, in exceptional cases, three half-days special leave in addition to their normal paid holidays in order to attend Olympic events.

(Weser Kurier, 25 August 1972)



Broom and mop at the ready

The Munich Olympics must have one indisputable claim – the cleaners are probably the world's most beautiful chars. Nearly four hundred girls, most of them students, roved round the Olympics complex broom and mop at the ready, keeping the place neat and tidy.

(Photos: NOP 2, dpa)

Past Olympic heros invited

Twelve famous Olympic aces of yesteryear have been invited by the organisation committee to attend the Munich Olympics as honoured guests.

Acceptances were received from Emil Zatopek, the outstanding Czech runner who dominated the 1952 Helsinki Olympics, Vera Caslavska, also of Czechoslovakia, who holds seven Olympic gold medals in gymnastics, Jesse Owens, the Negro sprinter who swept the board at the 1936 Berlin Olympics, Al Oerter, also of the United States, a four-time winner of the Olympic discus gold medal, Yuri Vlassov, the Soviet weight-lifter who outlifted all comers at the 1960 Rome Olympics, Vyacheslav Ivanov, skiff gold medallist from the Soviet Union in 1956, 1960 and 1964, Kitel Son, the Korean marathon winner of 1936 who now goes by the name of Son Ki-chung, Fanny Blankers-Koen of Holland, the foremost female runner at London in 1948, Abebe Bikila of Ethiopia, the Rome and Tokyo marathon gold medallist who is now bound to a wheelchair yet took part at the XXI Stoke Mandeville Games in Heidelberg, Swedish canoeist Gert Frederiksen, who won six Olympic gold medals between 1948 and 1960, and fencers Pal Kovacs of Hungary, four-time gold medallist between 1936 and 1952, and Paul Anspach of Belgium, also a four-time Olympic gold medallist between the years 1908 and 1924.

Two of the world's all-time sporting greats were unable to accept the invitation because of poor health. They are Paavo Nurmi, the legendary Finnish runner, and Dhyan Chand of India, once the best hockey player in the world. IOC President Willi Daume has written to both men wishing them a speedy recovery and expressing regret that they are unable to attend.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 4 August 1972)

Flag thieves

The Olympics Organising Committee has already recorded a loss of Olympics flags to the value of 30,000 Marks. According to a statement made by an Olympics official 79 flags of the total 6,500 at Munich have already been stolen, two dozen in the weekend before the Games began.

The flags have been loaned from the organising committee and cost 400 Marks each.

Munich police have undertaken to keep an eye on masts that carry the flags 2.70 by 8 meters large to prevent further thefts.

The Olympics committee is considering nailing the flags to the masts or smearing the masts with carbolic soap.

(Bremer Nachrichten, 15 August 1972)

Bus for the marathon

No vehicle for the press will be following the contestants in the marathon at the Munich Olympics, according to a statement made by the Munich Olympics press office. The reason for this is that there are only two electric vehicles available for officials.

Press officer Karl-Heinz Vogel complained to Willi Daume and Hans-Jochen Vogel. A few moments later fellow Olympics committee member Arthur Keser telephoned his employers, Daimler-Benz, Stuttgart, and arranged for an electric bus to be made available for the journalists.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 2 August 1972)



Hello Dolly!

Students from Hanover art school produced 45 figures in plaster of paris and papier-maché to brighten up the road leading to the Olympics regatta in Kiel. On the second weekend of the Olympics Kiel was brought almost to a standstill when thousands of visitors flocked to the regatta city to see ten large and eight small sailing vessels sail into Kiel Fjord – a fabulous, unique sight.

The Munich Olympics – peace and goodwill in a turbulent world

Bulgarians, Rumanians and Germans from the GDR are living alongside one another in harmony in the Olympic Village. Yet at the same time Bulgarian soldiers have shot a young man from the GDR and his fiancée from this country as they were trying to escape to Yugoslavia and freedom and Rumanian soldiers have shot another GDR citizen as he too was trying to make a getaway.

Never a mention of this is made in the Olympic Village, yet in Ancient Greece murder during the Games would have been considered an outrage against the Gods. In those days the peace was kept; nowadays peacemaking is merely talked about. This is something that ought not to be forgotten amid delight at the wonderful spectacle of the Munich Olympics.

Performances verge on the fantastic and the world's top-flight athletes are so evenly matched that a distinction could hardly be drawn between them were it not for electronic measuring devices. A difference of two thousandths of a second is sufficient to clinch Olympic victory and a single centimetre has already separated a woman gold medallist from her runner-up. A fingertip could decide the issue between swimmers.

All events, even the most out-of-the-ordinary, take place to packed houses. Never before has there been an audience of 60,000 to watch the equestrian three-day event.

The objective outlook of the local public is also gratifying. They by no means raise the roof solely for their own countrymen. If others merit the applause they get it.

Take, for instance, a controversial decision by the judges in a boxing contest. A Mongolian boxer was given the decision in a bout with a Bulgarian in which the Mongolian had put up a far better performance. The public applauded the Mongolian loser for a full ten minutes, as a result of which the small team from the Far East stood up and itself applauded as a gesture of gratitude to the public.

What ever has happened to people in this country? Are they engaged in a frenzy of masochism? Is there any truth in a Munich newspaper headline proclaiming that "The Others Are Winning But We Keep Smiling"? Are we acting out a role, say that of the magnanimous host who elects not to upset his guests by robbing them of victory?

No. Spectators realise full well that good luck is part and parcel of Olympic victory. A swimmer who dives just a tenth of a second later than the others is doomed to failure.

Federal Republic athletes frankly admit that their motives are enjoyment, ambition, fame and fun. They compete for themselves, are delighted when they win and disappointed when they lose. These sentiments and no others are echoed by the spectators.

The host country is unlikely to be enveloped in a shower of medals but the spectators are neither felling sorry for themselves nor for their team. Gold medals are not the criterion of a country's worth.

For a century Germans were taught that the nation was the measure of all things. Now, at the Munich Olympics, they are demonstrating that they have parted company with this dangerous ideology. This holds forth the greatest of promise for the future and represents the most gratifying experience as the Olympic Games reach half-way mark.

People in this country are no longer arrogant in victory or self-pitying in defeat, as Winston Churchill bitterly maintained. It is the individual who counts, they seem to be saying, displaying an outlook that is truly Olympic.

Joachim Besser

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 2 September 1972)











In the first week of the 1972 Munich Olympics the Federal Republic won six Golds. Clockwise: Klaus Wolfermann, javelin, Bernd Kannenberg, 50-kilometres walk, the Lake Constance fours with a cox, the women's 800-metres Hildegard Falck, Konrad Wirnhier, skeet shooting and Heide Rosendahl, long-jump. (Photos: dpa)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc. 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Camaroun	F C F A 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.60
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT $ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	5 p
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp 15.—
Iran	Rl 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
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Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.50
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 d.
Nicaragua	C 0.85
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.60
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.60
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d